The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,927 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For
L MALWA	3930	800	G. W. Atkinson	25th Feb.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3021	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NERBUDDA	3438	600	L. M. Wiemer	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4183	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4190	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2735	500	H. Hasselwood	15th ,,
L GOOROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3124	550	W. G. Nanlee	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	2011	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	3983	800	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail.
CATHAY	2981	600	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2241	500	C. Ewards	13th ,,
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Carcas	1st April.
MOSETTA	3284	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	500	W. J. Weuber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Febuary 19, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 330.

First and Second respectively, Inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	3 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	700	1 April	20th ,,
MANILLA	3,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE. ..	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO. ..	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEA ERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 188
OSEIDON	G. Dounich	4602	900	3rd March
HISHE	L. Lomessich	3890	450	16th do.
RION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
MPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
LEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
EDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
ANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	1st June.
TANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX ONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
EDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 832 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Steward. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MARCH 3rd

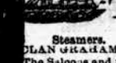
ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,358 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE following departures are arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2935	James White	2nd March

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1887.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free

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THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1887.

INDIAN GUARANTEE & SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY the 28th instant at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A 10-HORSE POWER Nominal Improved High Pressure PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by Messrs. MARSHALL, SONS and Co., Gainsborough, Heavy Fly Wheel, 5 ft. 7 ins. diameter. Fitted with Hartnell's Patent Automatic Expansion Gear and Gresham's Patent Injector. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club,

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Febr., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons. 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 22, 1887. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere as route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

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CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 66 0
Dry Kite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, ...

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Liebfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Hadesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Liebfrauenmilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 26 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0 ...
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0 ...

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barrayre	,, 16 0	...

From J. BORMER & SOHN, WIRN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 18 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDE-BURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

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H. Montroo and Co.'s ***	Rs. 18 0
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munnier Red Bars) fils.	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 20 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 16 0

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From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28

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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 0
,, ,, *	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 20 0

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	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Bavarian Export Beer	,,	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Finest Italian Vermouth	,, 30 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 2lbs.	Rs. 0 12	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
,, ,,	1 do.	1 0
,, ,,	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

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Bombay, Feb. 1, 1887. Rampart Row.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to } 18 months, 12 ,, 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL,

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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MAGIC LANTERNS.

OUR large and varied experience and connection with manufacturers in this as into other branches enables us to offer special advantages to our Constituents.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front, solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination, achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers, in box with each dissolver	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxy-calcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200 0
APHENGESCOPES, double, with mahogany body and brass-mounted lens, with rack and pinion action for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes de visite, &c., in conjunction with a pair of Magic Lanterns	28 0
APHENGESCOPES, single, in Japanned tin, with brass-mounted lens, with sliding action,	11 8
COMPLETE SPARE OXY-CALCIUM apparatus, consisting of lamp retort purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing, one dozen lime cylinders	73

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NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is GUARANTEED TO KEEP, open or closed, for any length of time in any Climates and to be entirely free from alcohol.

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KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For Making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
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BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Office.

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SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,, 190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,, 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HONEY COMB BATH SPONGES!

(THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION)

CLEAN, BRIGHT and warranted perfectly SOUND and DURABLE.

A splendid assortment of small, medium and large pieces have just been opened.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

HOSIERS AND OUT-FITTERS,

BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.

BONE BALANCE HANDLES. Best selected close-grained bone handles.	Rs. a.	IVORY BALANCE HANDLES. Fine Ivory Handles, well secured, every precaution taken against the Ivory splitting, a knife fit for any table.	Rs. a.	BUCKHORN BALANCE HANDLES. Best selected horn handles, convenient and choice horns only used.	Rs. a.
Meat Knives ...per doz.	13 8	Meat Knives ...per doz.	27 8	Meat Knives...per doz.	9 0
Dessert Knives...per doz.	10 8	Dessert Knives ...per doz.	22 8	Dessert Knives...per doz.	7 4
Meat Carvers ...per pair	5 0	Meat Carvers ...per pair	9 0	Meat Carvers ...per pair	3 8
Game Carvers ...per pair	5 0	Game Carvers ...per pair	9 0	Game Carvers ...per pair	3 8
Steel Sharpeners ... each	2 12	Steel Sharpeners ... each	3 12	Steel Sharpeners... each	1 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

	Rs. a.
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0
NIGGER BONES.	
Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8
TAMBOURINES.	
With Screwed Parchment Heads.	
14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,, ,,	9 0
11 ,, ,,	8 0
9 ,, ,, with Tacked Head	3 0
,, ,, Electroplated Metal Hoop	10 0
CASTANETS.	
Ebony, per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 3-4 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large Assortment, each Rs. 0-3, 0-12, 1, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and	3 8

	Rs. a.
CORNETS	
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in Case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS	
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners—In Walnut Case	200 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rose-wood Concertina, 28 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Case, Pratten's Perfected Model by Boosey and Co.	80 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate	75 0
Do. do. without Lip Plate	64 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box	35 0
Chesser Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.	
A new stock just received each at Rs. 21, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT,

To be held on the OVAL, BOMBAY,

ON THE 9TH & 10TH MARCH, 1887.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, Both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with European, and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volunteers only are requested to notify this at time of making their Entries.

PART PROGRAMME.

RACES.

26—100 yards Flat. 41—Obstacle Race 1 mile.
27—Quarter Flat. 42—2 mile Walking.
28—½ mile Flat. 43—1 mile Walking in Naval, or Military Parade order.
29—1 mile Flat.
40—Hurdle race 120 yards. 49 Cycling Race 2 miles.

Entrance fees for the above
Europeans 8 annas for each event
Natives 4 annas for each event

44 Wheelbarrow race 47 Egg and Spoon race.
45 Sack race 48 Tilting at the bucket.
46 Three-legged race

Entrance for the above
Europeans 4 annas for each event
Natives 2 annas for each event

Entries may be arranged through :—
Capt. F. C. TURNER, R.B. & C.L.R. Volunteers, Parel.
Capt. C. P. HAWKINS, G.I.P.R. Volunteers, Parel.
Capt. J. F. BAIRD, R. V. Rifles, Mazagon.
Capt. R. PHILLIPS, Poona Vol. Rifles, Poona.
Lieut. J. P. CORNFORTH, R. V. Rifles, Fort, Bombay
And the HON. SEC. Vol. Jubilee Tournament, Fort.

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases Entries will be permitted on the ground—but at double rates.

J. P. CORNFORTH, Lt., B. V. R.,
Hon. Secretary, Races,

17 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24TH 1887.

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT, to which Ladies will be admitted, will be given at the Gymkhana Pavillion, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th February, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests, price Rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary, Minnesingers.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. GOVINO arrived from LONDON are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect, must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all claims must be certified to by the surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1886.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARRIVAL of GOLD & SILVER BROOCHES, FANCY CLOCKS & TIME-PIECES.

Practical and experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

CHARGE MODERATE

Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8, cash.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS AND CAST IRON TURNTABLES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd March. Offers for the purchase of about 140 tons of old but IRON RAILS of various length and sections. Also offers for about 130 tons of old CAST IRON Turntables. Both these are lying on Wat Bunder where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February 1887.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE a set of BARREL MAKING MACHINERY by Greenwood and Batley of Leeds, as machine in all, including Steam-heating Table Hydraulic Presses and Pumps.

Sizes of barrels made are 50 lbs and 100 lbs holding respectively about 6 and 12 litres. The machinery can be moderate cost could be altered to make barrels of other sizes.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 15th March 1887, at the Office of the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, where also further information regarding the machinery and orders for its inspection can be obtained.

F. J. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory.
Kirkee, Gun Powder Factory, 21st February, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE DOCTOR has contracted to sell to MOOKHI KHOJA LADUCK HAJEE All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Homjee Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 12, 13 and 16, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Marwaree Manockram Hurmaryan, south by the said Homjee Street, and partly by Nicol Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Powwalla and partly by the property of Messrs. Graham & Co., and on or towards the West by Military Square Road, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort and were formerly and are now occupied by a girls' school.

All persons claiming any right to or interest in the said hereditaments or any part or parcel thereof by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 10, Tamarind Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1887.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE FIRST ELEVEN VOLUMES
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

To be completed in about Twelve Volumes,
Price of Complete Set, Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.

Translated into English.
Price: Rs. 1-12 each.

Claud's Confession.
Terminal.
Her Two Husbands.
In the Whirlpool.
Joys of Life.
L'Assommoir.
La Bella Lisa.
Magdalen Ferat.
Nana.
Rush for the Spoil.
Therese Raquin.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Nos. 11 to 16, being the

Official Indian Exhibition Numbers, edited by

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.

Price each No. Re. 1-6.

CONTENTS.

No. 11.—Eleven full page Engravings. Street in Bombay. Details of Screens (3). Copper Vase (B. School of Art). Panel and Window (School of Art). Kinkhabs (2). Picture Frame and Cabinet. Plans of Exhibition (2).

No. 12.—Thirteen full page Engravings. Jeypore Enamels. Engraved Brass Plate and Tray Panel of Decorative Painting with Glass, Ulwar Pottery, &c.

No. 13.—Full page Portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore and H. H. Maharaw Raja of Ulwar, and 17 other full page Engravings. Inlaid Marble and Carved Soapstone, Agra. Inlaid Trays. Silver Gilt Casket, &c.

No. 14.—12 full page and 3 double page Engravings. Carved Screens. Inlaid Brass Panels. Hoshiapur Table Tops. Carved Sandalwood Cabinet, Mysore. Horns and Ivory Casket. Gateway, Gwalior. Cotton Prints, Punjab, &c.

No. 15.—13 full page Engravings of Indian Silk Fabrics. Embroidery, Weaving, Printing, Dyeing.

No. 16.—Full page Portrait of H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda and 10 full page Engravings. Carved Pigeon-house. Silk Marriage Sari Gold and Silver work. Pottery and Lacquereдware. Inlaid and Sandalwood. Carving, &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE,
DHOBHI TALAO.

THURSDAY the 24th FEBRUARY, 1887.

MR. P. BONNAR, SCOTCH CONJURER.

FIRST VISIT IN BOMBAY.

WILL give his first performance under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Hajl Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, Persian Consul.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

First Class Reserved Rs. 2	Second Class	Re. 1
Unreserved 1½	Third Class	As. 8
Fourth Class As. 4.		

Door open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PLUSH ALBUMS.—JUST RECEIVED, a Choice Assortment well worth seeing, also Plush Frames, Fans, Flowers, Berlin Wool, Slippers, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE LYING-IN-WARD of the European General Hospital has been RE-OPENED.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED.—Good, sharp men, for Bombay and Poona.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED good BOOKKEEPER, Hindoo or Portuguese, salary Rs. 50. Address "PIECE-GOODS," care of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS with BOARD, very comfortable and airy, for Gentlemen, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Ungwar, 35, Medow Street, Top Floor.

WANTED COMPOSITORS.—Newspaper hands, at must be European, and accustomed to the work. Apply, enclosing copies of certificates, to "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

WANTED, for two Gentlemen two or three well furnished rooms in a cool and airy situation, Boarding included, Colaba preferred. Address "G E," this paper.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

WELL-BRED Bay Arab, 14·2, 5 years, and Mail Phaeton to be seen at Crawford Market, North, from 7 to 8 in the morning. Apply to Mr. J. HOWELL, Grant Road. Turn-out Rs. 700.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply by letter addressed "A B," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Salary Rupees one hundred per mensem. Yearly Increments of Rs 15. If possible forward specimen of work.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1887.—Early application for places in the Carriage Enclosure should be made to ALIBHOY KERIM & Co., from whom Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand can also be obtained.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Rod, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THE DHURRUMSEY MILLS will be SOLD, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 26th day of February, instant. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading "SALES BY AUCTION," Nanu and Hormusjee.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francia and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 25, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palampush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJKEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

KEROSINE OIL 10 Test Rupees 5 and 122 Test Rs. 4, and Devoes its 4 8 for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co. Ld., ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Rai way and General Store Merchan s and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, in Bombay, a strong built roomy LANDAU, made to order by a well known Coachbuilder and only recently re-lined and varnished for the Jubilee. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to M D. DADY SETT, Surat.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Owner leaving India. Open ribbed teak Dogcart, almost new. Perfectly quiet Chestnut Arab, 15 years old, regularly ridden and driven. Set brown leather Harness. Everything complete, including Kit and Clothing. Price Rs. 800. Horse without Cart or Harness, Rs. 400. Apply Messrs. DUNNETT and Co.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware,

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

Also Mahableswar, Ooctacamund and Simla during the season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 cases union cloth.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 case superfine woollen cloth.
6 cases white muslin and nainsooks.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhootee, &c., &c.
1 case white handkerchiefs.
2 cases violet and millefleur hair powder.
1 case original and genuine Macassar oil.
2 cases real old brown Windsor soap.
by Napoleon, Price and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Memon Sulliman Casum and Khutree Sulliman Jacob, and by order of the mortgagee, Haji Ebrahim Hajee Abdool Latiff, the following landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an Indenture of Mortgage, Dated 28th October 1885.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hoozria street, in new town, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 8498, and assessed under No. 386, containing in measurement about 65 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Hoozria street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of the late Goolam Hoosein Khoker, and on the south by the house of Manal widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghady, Solicitors.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23 February, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of OLD SCRAP IRON, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place about 1,600 tons mixed wrought scrap iron consisting of shop cuttings from wrought iron rods, bars, plates, sheets, punching hoops, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Estate known as "Bambhoodra Estate." Kihim, near Alibaugh.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the present owner, the Bambhoodra Estate, Kihim, near Alibaugh. The property measures about 75,000 square yards more or less with 2,00 cocoanut trees, 100 mango and pummelow and a large number of casuarina trees, it is well hedged round and there are four wells on the premises. There is also a pucca built bungalow close to the seaside containing seven rooms, furnished throughout. A bullock dunney and a pair of Surat bullocks, five water bullocks, a large number of toddy vats and a license for making vinegar, the whole of which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from Aga Hyderally, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p m, sell by Public Auction at our rooms single and double barrelled breech and muzzle loading guns and rifles, swords, lances, military wearing apparel, and other sundry goods.

The above is on view.

ON SATURDAY the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at theirs rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the first Indentor Vora Abdool Hoosein Allybhoy.

1 case envelopes
On account of the concerned
32 dozen Medoc Claret in quarts
6 " " " pint
at 1-30 p.m.

1 Handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful grey Arab horse, 6 years old, and a set of brass mounted single harness.
1 Handsome strong mail phaeton suitable for single or a pair of horses,

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and lost luggage at the G I P Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder, On FRIDAY the 4th March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Tardeo known as "Chikalwadi."

Under Instructions from the mortgagees under the power of sale given to them in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of November 1886, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March next, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground, situate at Tardeo Road in that locality known as Chikalwadi in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,536 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2 7 to 334, new survey No. 1383, old survey No. — new survey No. — and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. — and street No. — and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Wasudeo Ramchander, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Jairam Hurree, and on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhur Bhiyjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

ON COMMISSION SALE

1 field service tent, weighing 90 lbs
1 case containing 12 gentleman sadles complete by Messrs. Charmer and Newman in first rate order, to be sold single.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 23, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS,

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms,

10 Bales Grey Shirtings sea water damaged
10 " 9 to 12 lbs.
10 Cases white Jaconets
4 " Orlias, Prints
3 " Fancy Chintz Prints
6 " Khakee Drills
6 " White Drills
5 " Brown Union Drills
5 " Manchester Flanels
3 " Dress Zephyrs
4 " T. Red Gagrapats
4 " Coloured Stripes
4 " Red Border Handkerchiefs
1 Bale Coloured woollen Cloth
1 Bale Black Union
1 Case Cashmere
1 " Black Woollen Cloth
5 Cases White Shirtings
1 Case " Handkerchief

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhugwandas Bhagla.

100 tons superior 1st class teak squares
50 tons superior 2nd class teak squares
in small lots to suit purchasers

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant-road, opposite the Railway station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the proper y will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DURGA STREET OTHERWISE CALLED MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY next the 26th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Amecroodeen bin Bundoo Meya Mamasarg, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Memon Sulleman Jacob.

All that pieces of Fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of the street formerly called Durga street and now called Mahim Bazaar Road passage No. 6 in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts formerly assessed under No. 19 and now under G. Ward No. 5278 and street No. 13, and bounded on the east and north by the aforesaid street formerly called Durga street and now Mahim Bazaar Road, passage No. 6, on the west by the seashore and on the south by the property of Meya Ahmed Nuthoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c.

1 new Cottage Pianoforte.
Sundry for the concerned and on account and at the place of Messrs. Steward and Co.
3 cases superior stationery from De LaRue.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light English-built Landau, &c., by Hill and Sons, Long Acre.
1 handsome English-built Landau, by Morgan & Co., Ld
1 " Open carriage, by Laing and Melvyn.
1 " Dogcart.
1 " Buggy by Silk and Sons
1 " Madras-built 4-door Shigram by Simpson.
1 " Small single-seated Brougham.
1 " Landau.
2 " Low mail phaeton with ladies' steps.
1 Bay Pony with black points 13½ hands has been ridden by both lady and gentleman and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. Orrs, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 23, 1887.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Fancy Bazaar Shops, Transparencies, Illumination Lamps, &c., &c., at the Esplanade Parade Ground

Under instructions from the Jubilee Executive Committee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p. m, the following :—

Several tents used as fancy shops, tents for refreshment bars, venetian posts with shields and flags, poles with flags, fancy bandstand, dancing saloon, arches with portraits, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m. at the said Esplanade Parade Ground the following :—

Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, fancy paper lanterns, hurricane lamps, globe lamps, transparencies, &c, &c, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers,

SALE of fancy cloth Purdah curtains, wooden platform &c.

Under instructions from the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., the two platforms and fancy cloth curtains, &c., used for the decoration at the Town Hall on the occasion of H. I. M. Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Gooculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustum Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoo Seney Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Pandey, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Bunder Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold without reserve &c., by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court

The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate in the Railway Station, Sewri, in the district of Tanna.

The Mills which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills, contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,233 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories

Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of the said Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee and of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 22, 1887.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the Stores Depôt, Parel, on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in convenient lots, about 1,600 tons of mixed wrot scrap iron consisting of shop cuttings from wrot iron rods, bars, plates and sheet, bolts, nu s, punchings, hoops, &c.

Can be viewed on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th February 1887. Storekeeper.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. Wm. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta.
" Bombay.
" Madras.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1887.

2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 7th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.

3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.

I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware. IV. Cloths. V. Ropes. VI. Timber. &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores. XII. Chemical. XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos. XIII. Potteries. XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores. XVIII. Oils.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

ARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.

A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 5-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 7-20 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.

This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR,

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-9-0.	Rs. 1-5-0	Rs. 0-8-6
BOMBAY BY	SHEPHERD'S	STEAMER	deck
passage	Rs. 1-0-0.		

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and *vice versa* will be as under :—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DEULI.

	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Under 51 maunds.	51 mds. and upwards
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			
Doorse.	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 0 11
Half Pressed.	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7
Full Pressed.	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 5
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			
6th Class.	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 6
5th Class.	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 2
4th Class.	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 0 11
3rd Class.	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 10
2nd Class.	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7
1st Class.	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 5
Special class Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3
Stations.			
Mormugao Harbour...	1st Class.		
Marmagoa Harbour...	1st Class.		
Deuli ...	1st Class.		
Alnavar ...	1st Class.		
Bombay ...	1st Class.		

BETWEEN DEULI AND BOMBAY.

	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Under 51 maunds.	51 mds. and upwards
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			
Doorse.	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 0 11
Half Pressed.	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7
Full Pressed.	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 5
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			
6th Class.	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 6
5th Class.	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 2
4th Class.	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 0 11
3rd Class.	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 10
2nd Class.	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7
1st Class.	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 5
Special class Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3
Stations.			
Deuli ...	1st Class.		
Alnavar ...	1st Class.		
Marmagoa Harbour...	1st Class.		
Bombay ...	1st Class.		

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

R. S. EMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.

M. S. R. Office, Poona, 18 Feb. 1887.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States ; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS ! !

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price .....Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, " .....Rs. 8-14

CHAINS OF ALL PATTERNS
FOR THE
WATERBURY WATCH
From Rs. 1 to Rs. 4.

Will wear equal to solid silver and gold. Impossible to detect. Will stand every test.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society, Annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Band, 17th Bombay Infantry, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Edinburgh Castle (ship), from Mauritius; Alice Graham (barque), Mauritius; Scindia (s), Calcutta; and Assam (s), Venice. Yesterday:—Cuba (s), Glasgow; Priory (s), Newport; and Pachuca (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sverre (s), for Elephant Point; Loch Broom (ship), Philadelphia; Purulia (s), P. Gulf and Karachi; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Sunbeam, Singapore.

A VAGRANT.—Phillip Langher, *alias* Joseph Branch, a German, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Merks will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THEFT AT WAUDBY ROAD.—The Rev. Mr. Hall, residing at Waudby Road, Esplanade, reported to the police that two chairs, valued at Rs 21, were stolen from his verandah on Sunday night last; the Rev. Mr. Goldwyer Lewis, who resides in the same neighbourhood, also reported the theft of a couch and chair, valued at Rs 40, from the verandah of his house on the same night.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Nagdevi Street, touching the death of Abdool Suttar Hajee Sulliman, a Mahomedan lad aged 8 years. On Saturday afternoon last, deceased, who was part y paralyzed, while following his mother on the road at that locality, was knocked down by a bullock cart, and one of the bullocks trod upon him. He sustained serious internal injuries, and subsequently died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 17th Bombay Infantry at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Overture	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe.
Waltz	Bid me Good-bye ..... D. Camors.
Selection	Madame Favart ..... Offenbach.
Polka	Out-Post ..... Marriott.
Valtz	Spring Flowers ..... Bousquette.
Galop	Cleopatra ..... D'Albert.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sowba Khandoo, aged 20 years. Deceased's clothes whilst attending a wedding procession on Sunday last as a torch-bearer took fire from some ignited kerosine oil falling from his torch. He sustained serious burns about his body, and died from its effects on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A social meeting for the establishment of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association was held last evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Dr. D Macdonald presiding. The meeting was opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer by the Rev. J. Forgan. In the absence of Miss Rich, the honorary secretary to the Young Women's Christian Association, the chairman read the draft constitution and trust rules of the association, which were unanimously approved and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Forgan then read a statement of accounts showing that the total sum realised by the bazaar held in the Town Hall amounted to Rs. 5,368, which, with subscriptions and the amount realised by the bazaar up country and from interest, &c., left a balance in hand up to date of Rs. 7,758. It was then resolved unanimously that Miss Rich be elected the honorary secretary of the association *pro tem.* After an intermission of twenty minutes for refreshments, several short addresses were delivered. Several excellent songs, with pianoforte accompaniment, were sung by Miss Waller, Mrs. Hare, Miss Macdonald, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. Geo. Watson, and Mr. H. E. Harrington, all of which were deservedly received with applause. The proceedings terminated with prayer.

THE RECENT CASE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, George Ottley Carroll was brought up, on the expiration of a term of six months' imprisonment awarded him on the 19th August last, on being convicted on a charge of criminally assaulting a young lady, and was called upon to execute a bond, and to furnish two sureties for keeping the peace as ordered by the Court on that day. Mr. Little, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pearce, solicitor, for the accused. Mr. Little now renewed his application, to the accused being liberated in his own recognisance, as he was unable to offer securities on the terms of the original order. Mr. Little objected to the application, contending that the accused while undergoing imprisonment was flagged in the jail for writing a letter to the same lady, and this was quite sufficient to show that he was not insane. If he was insane, then it would not be safe to set him at large on his own recognisance, without furnishing sufficient sureties. The Court considered that sufficient cause had not been shown for cancelling the order made on the 19th August last. The accused was therefore ordered to be detained in prison until the period of twelve months expires, or until such period that the accused may be in a position to give the required sureties to the Court.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF A CHARTER PARTY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Hart delivered judgment in the suit brought by Hasunbhoy Visram and others against the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company for damages for breach of a charter party made in Bombay on the 20th November 1884. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants. The learned Judge said this was an action brought by the charterers against the owners of the steam-ship Mobile for damages for breach of a charter party made in Bombay on the 20 th November 1884. The charter was of the whole vessel for a lump sum of Rs 21,000 for the round voyage from Bombay to Zanzibar, thence to Mauritius, and thence back to Bombay with a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise, kerosine, specie, animals on deck, cabin, and 'tween deck and deck passengers from the three ports. The breaches complained of were that, at Bombay the captain refused to take certain cargo offered him though he had not received a full and complete cargo until the plaintiffs paid him an additional sum of Rs 1,000. Again, that at Mauritius he refused to receive on board 2,800 bags of sugar which he was bound to carry, whereby the plaintiffs suffered a loss of Rs. 2,100. And thirdly, that, at Mauritius, the captain refused to receive on board 45 deck, 55 'tween deck, and 9 cabin passengers, whereby the plaintiffs suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 4,854. The plaintiffs also claimed as damages Rs. 96 paid to surveyors in Bombay as their fees for surveying the vessel, and Rs 155 paid at Mauritius on account of the defendants for costs incurred in certain proceedings of arrest against the steamer by shippers in consequence of the refusal of the captain to sign bills of lading. His Lordship thought it was clear that the Rs. 1,000 had been paid under compulsion in the sense that the plaintiffs were obliged to pay it in order to get their 4,000 extra bags shipped; and if they had not paid it, they would not have got them shipped. The first question was whether the steamer was fully laden according to the terms of the charter party. His Lordship held that the 4,000 bags put on board on the 3rd December did not exceed the limit of the "full and complete cargo" the plaintiffs were entitled to load under the charter party, and therefore they were entitled to recover back the Rs. 1,000 they were obliged to pay in order to get them shipped. The next question was as to the refusal to ship 2,800 bags at Mauritius. It was seen that 22,000 bags would not be an unreasonable amount of cargo under the terms of the charter party. The amount actually carried from Mauritius was shown to have been 18,745 bags, and 2,800 bags more would have made the quantity up to 21,545 bags only, or a little over 1,600 tons weight. His Lordship therefore held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover as damages for the passengers refused from Mauritius; and after considering certain other points, gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,100, Rs. 2,100 and Rs.860, or Rs. 6,060 in all, against which the defendants were entitled to set off Rs. 100. Interest was allowed to run on the different sums awarded.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

POLO TOURNAMENT.—The Lahore paper writes:—The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament promises to be of extraordinary interest this season. There are eight entries, viz., the King's Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays, 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Carabiniers, 7th Hussars, 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and Royal Artillery, Meerut. Seeing that the 7th Hussars have barely been in India two months, their action in coming all the way from Secunderabad—a seven days' journey—to contest the cup with acclimatized and well-drilled teams, is very sporting. Another feature of the tournament will be the appearance of a team of gunners. This branch of the service has entered on one or two occasions previously; but accidents have prevented them, at the last moment, from competing.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
ASH WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.
6.30 a.m.—Litany, Communion Service and Sermon.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon (and on Wednesdays during Lent.) Litany and address, Friday 5-15 p.m.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
ASH WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.
6.45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Litany. Consecration Service and Catechising of children.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A service will be held on board the s. s Mount's Bay, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday, Mr. R. Baumbach presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ended 31st December last, was submitted:—

The number of bales pressed during the year has been 12,631.

Pressed in 1885	{ Cotton...	17,549
	{ Hay...	10,207
		27,756
Do. in 1884		55,007

Thus showing a decrease of 15,125 bales as compared with the preceding year, and the cause of this falling off in business your directors attribute chiefly to the smaller quantity of cotton available for pressing owing to the short outturn of the Dholleras and Dharwar crops. The year under review has been a most unsatisfactory one to most Press companies, and in order to meet the excessive competition that prevails for pressing business, your directors have deemed it advisable, in the interests of the company, to enter into an arrangement for joint working with the Colaba Press Company and the Fort Press Company, whereby a considerable saving in working expenses will be effected, whilst the revenues of the respective companies will also, it is hoped, be greatly increased. The nature of this arrangement will be fully explained at the meeting, and you will be asked to confirm it. The directors regret that the result of the year's business does not permit them to propose a dividend, but they trust that next report will be more satisfactory to the shareholders. The profit and loss account, it will be seen, shows a balance at debit of Rs. 2,656-3-7.

The report and accounts were adopted. The agreement to be entered into between this company and the Colaba and Fort Press Company for the joint working of their presses, was confirmed. Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, were elected directors; and Messrs. Ardeshir Cursetji Furdoonji and Bapooji Pestonji Wadia were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH JAN. TO 4TH FEB. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen attended divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales has replied to an invitation to succeed Lord Iddesleigh as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University that he fears it would be difficult for him to accept the honour.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Wednesday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Ashbourne, were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of Wemyss called attention to the military organization, and in the course of the discussion which ensued Lord Northbrook approved the conduct of the Government in refusing to reduce the vote for protection of coaling stations. Lord Harris gave explanations of the measures proposed by the Government, and said he expected that the adoption of a magazine rifle would not be long delayed. On Monday, Lord Ribblesdale called attention to the case of Lord Graves, who, being recently indicted for felony, had been permitted to waive his privilege of a trial by his peers. Lord Coleridge gave reasons for his ruling on the case referred to: but the Lord Chancellor was of opinion that a peer could not waive his privilege. On Tuesday the sitting was of very brief duration and the business merely formal, and the same description applies to last night's proceedings.

In the House of Commons on Friday the debate on the Address was resumed by Colonel Saunderson, who was followed by several Irish members in justification of the Plan of Campaign. Sir M. Hicks-Beach repudiated the suggestion that the advice of the Government to landlords in Ireland to observe moderation in their demands had any analogy to the Plan of Campaign, which the Government would endeavour to suppress by all the legal methods within their power. The debate was again adjourned. On Monday the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Bradlaugh, after whom Lord R. Churchill spoke, declaring his firm adherence to the Union cause, and maintaining the necessity for economy in the national expenditure. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Lord G. Hamilton, who, replying to Lord R. Churchill's remarks on military and naval expenditure, said the Government were disposed to concur in the strictest economy compatible with efficiency, and would be glad to have the assistance of the House in inquiring into the naval expenditure and its results. Mr. Childers spoke on the same subject, and other speakers also dealt with that and other topics, and the debate was again adjourned. Wednesday's sitting was also devoted to the debate, which was once more resumed last night. After other speakers on a variety of subjects, Mr. Cremer moved an amendment in favour of the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and the discussion of that question occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The polling in Donegal on Wednesday for a Parliamentary representative in place of the late Mr. B. Kelly resulted in the election of Mr. MacNeill, Parnellite, by a majority of 3,671 votes over Mr. Maunsell, Unionist.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., has, for reasons of health, left London for a month's sojourn in Algeria.

Lord Hartington, M.P., addressed a Union meeting at Newcastle on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed his constituents in West Birmingham on Saturday, and explained his action on the Irish question.

Mr. R. Power, M.P. for Waterford City, has resigned in consequence of impaired health.

An agreement has been effected by the Postmaster-General and the Liverpool companies whereby, on the expiration of the present provisional arrangements, the American mails will be carried by the Cunard and White Star steamers on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with opportunities for sending mails on two other days.

Sir A. B. Walker, of Liverpool, has promised £10,000, as a jubilee offering in aid of the building of a cathedral for that city.

The Bank-rate of discount was reduced yesterday to 4 per cent.

Mr. Justice Kekewich on Monday gave judgment in a case where a lady who entered a Protestant sisterhood and, under a vow of poverty, gave up her property to the community, afterwards became a Roman Catholic nun, and now sought a restitution of her money. The Judge decided against the plaintiff.

Intelligence has been received in London of a collision, near Pernambuco, of the British ships Kapunda, with emigrants for Western Australia, and the Ada Melmore. Both vessels sank, and about 300 lives were lost.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the chairman, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., congratulated his audience on the success of the Plan of Campaign, and said it was impossible for the Irish people to compromise their demand for legislative independence.

Mr. Davitt arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday from the United States, and had a triumphant welcome, and in a speech he delivered he declared his sympathies of the American people with the Irish in their struggle for freedom.

A memorial of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett was unveiled on Friday in Westminster Abbey by Earl Granville.

General F. F. Whinyates died on Sunday last, aged 90 years.

OBITUARY.—Gen. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Ben.S.C. Col. Sir J. U. Bateman Champain, R.(B.)E., K.C.M.G. E. Stack, Esq., Ben.C.S.; Surg.-Maj. W. W. Reeves Mad. Ret.; Gen. F. F. Whinyates, R.A. (late Madras) Gen. G. Sandham, R.A.; the Marquis de Foulon; Mr A. W. Moore, C.B.; Col. G. J. Gilbard; Capt. A. K Kennedy-Purvis; Mr. J. F. Shillito; Mr. A. F. Walsh J.P.; the Hon. Mrs. Sandilands.

THE relations between Germany and France continue to inspire apprehensions in both countries. The semmi-official Berlin papers aver that the French preparations are evidently intended for warlike purposes, and insist that as long as General Boulanger remains in office there will be no assurance of continued peace.

The Paris papers steadily repudiate all desire or intention of war, and M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has informed Prince Bismarck in that sense.

The same uneasy feeling prevails in Austria, and the increase in the military strength is being actively proceeded with. The Delegations will shortly be summoned to consider a demand of the Government for a large credit on account of the required expenditure.

Everything is quiet in Bulgaria, but efforts are being made by conspirators at Bucharest and other places to seduce the army from its allegiance to the Government.

News has been received of the utter rout of a body of Italian troops by the Abyssinians between Soati and Makullah. The Italian troops have been ordered to fall back on Massowah. The Italian Government has asked the Chamber for a grant of five million lire for reinforcements, and a very excited state of feeling exists among the Deputies.

An Imperial decree has been issued at St. Petersburg imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on guaranteed railways, and of 3 per cent. on unguaranteed with certain exemptions.

The French Chamber on Saturday discussed the question of the separation of Church and State. M. Goblet, the Premier, opposed an immediate change, although he said the time might come when religion would be left solely to individual conscience, and then the State payments to the clergy would cease. The proposition to omit the items contained in the Budget for Public Worship was rejected by 331 votes against 173.

Intelligence has been received at Bombay that the Duranis, incited by the Governor of Candahar, attacked a British fort between Pishin and the Kholja Pass range. The British commander and engineer were absent, but about 100 coolies were massacred. It is expected that strong opposition will be made to the construction of the railway beyond Chaman.

The Canadian papers ridicule the threatening language used in the Senate at Washington, and insist that the rights of Canada must be upheld by the Home and Colonial Governments. It is also suggested that the talk about war with Great Britain is a mere device to procure the expenditure of the surplus revenue in fortifications and war ships, in order to avoid a reduction of the tariff.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline" being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

PANIC ON THE BOURSES.

THE alarmist rumours which were current on Tuesday, Feb. 1, as to the political situation in Europe led to renewed panic upon the European Stock Exchanges, and there was another heavy fall in securities. This alarm seems to have been caused by the publication by the Berlin *Post* of an article on General Boulanger under the heading "On the Edge of the Knife." Commenting upon the article, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is the cool and thoughtful judgment of a semi-official German newspaper which has frequently played the part of an authorized giver of alarms. It was the same journal which published in 1875 the article headed 'War in Sight,' which created throughout Europe a profound sensation. It now publishes an article justifying all apprehensions, its perfidiously moderate tone showing the deliberateness with which it was planned." A few passages may be quoted to prove that this time the "scare" is quite as much warranted as it was in 1875:—

"What is instructive, in the present situation is that the masses friendly to peace are in such a state of excitement, so troubled, that it is not possible for them to raise to power and to support there a statesman who should venture to try to realize their own wishes. . . . Things have come to such a pass that no blame from Germany can now increase General Boulanger's influence. He is now entirely master of the situation in France. He is by much more than Thiers of Gambetta formerly was. But his ascendency cannot be prolonged—and here lies the gravity of the moment—unless the impulse that he has given, which makes him lord and master, continues. . . . He has become the master of the situation because he has given the greatest extension to the warlike preparations, and hastened them as much as possible, and because the belief has spread that in a war with Gemany he would have the strength necessary for being the fortunate head of the army and the State. . . . General Boulanger, in our conviction, is able to let loose war, but is not able to make the French people return to the path of peace. He is not strong enough for this, even if the most eminent and most enlightened patriots should try to prove to demonstration that to undertake war would be an act of madness. . . . The danger of war is the more serious and imminent because the policy of a cessation of warlike preparations cannot be realized except by the entry of France on a very different path, and General Boulanger is the man least of all fitted to direct her into that path."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that he has had an interview with one whose authority is absolutely trustworthy; and from what he learned he is reluctantly compelled to state that at the present moment the tension between France and Germany is extreme, and that a solution of the difficulty—in one way or the other—must come within a very short time. The correspondent's informant said:—

"The moment, my right hon. friend the Chief of the various steps being taken in connection with it, are regarded in Berlin as an act of mobilization on the part of France which can no longer be suffered. M. Herbette has hitherto answered all Prince Bismarck's questions by saying that the French Government desires peace; but the actions of France do not correspond with her words. General Boulanger appears to be proceeding on his own responsibility. His intention seems to bear the Government along with him, or to overthrow it at the decisive moment in order than to plunge into war. At present the question is, "What is Germany to do?" She can neither continue calmly to contemplate the matter, nor rest satisfied with promises. There are only two possibilities: either Germany must also mobilize and put her troops on a war footing, or she must call upon the French Government to discuss and to establish definite relations with Germany. Either alternative involves great dangers and the end is difficult to foresee. The title of the recent article in the *Post*, "On the Edge of the Knife," is one of those trenchant expressions in which Prince Bismarck from time to time characterizes a situation. It remains to be seen what France will do. If the French become aggressive, action on the most energetic sort on the part of Germany is certain.

The preparations for increasing the German army (the same correspondent says) are going on in spite of the defeat of the Bill in the Reichstag. Apart from 72,000 reserves who are to be called out for training, last year's recruits who have not yet served are summoned to be ready to present themselves at the beginning of April. This is virtually the beginning of the calling out of the 41,000 men who would have been provided if the Army Bill had passed."

Telegraphing on Wednesday, Feb. 2, the correspondent quoted above, says that a better feeling prevailed with regard to the political outlook. He adds:—

"I have reason to believe from information which reaches me from high authority, in a somewhat laconic but very explicit way, that Austria and Russia have come to an agreement with regard to the Bulgarian question, and that it will not lead to any conflict between these two Powers. I do not undertake to explain the apparent contradictions presented by the attitude of Austria, the convocation of the Delegations, the tone of the Hungarian newspaper—in short, all that is first sight seems to tell against the peace question. All I can say is that this information, which comes from one in a position to be correctly informed, is precise and unambiguous. Russia and Austria have come to an understanding on the Bulgarian question. I believe that in a very short time the accuracy of this news will be confirmed, although at this moment there may be found sufficient reasons why neither Austria nor Russia may have an interest in proclaiming this agreement or in making it public. Now a Bulgarian settlement, giving Austria and Russia liberty of action, would manifestly react on French and German relations. Europe is now convinced of France's peaceful intentions, and in view of this conviction Germany will probably reflect before pushing to their extreme consequences the perambulating preclusions."

On the other hand, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that at no time since the commencement of the war-scare has the situation been regarded in Paris as so serious. The *Standard's* correspondent say's that, although the attempt of the German official paper to dictate to France who the commander-in-chief of her army must not be is felt to be an unwarrantable presumption on the part of a foreign semi-official journal, still, so great is the pressure put upon France, that General Boulanger will, it is thought in some quarters, be sacrificed.

Much excitement was caused in Vienna on Monday, Jan 31, by the announcement that the Delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments would shortly be summoned for an extraordinary session. The Delegations are expected to meet in March, and they will be asked to vote a sum of about thirty millions of florins for the purchase of army stores and provisions. The *Times'* correspondent remarks:—"It need scarcely be pointed out that a demand for credits intended to purchase provisions for the army is a very different thing from credits for mobilization. If mobilization were contemplated not two millions sterling, but more than ten times that sum would have to be asked for. At the council of Ministers held in Vienna on Sunday, Count Kalnoky stated that the prospects of a diplomatic settlement of the Bulgarian question had improved, and the relations between Russia and Austria had in the last few weeks become decidedly more friendly, but on the other hand, the tension between Germany and France was increasing.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Jan. 31, M. Tisza replied to an interpellation from M. Iranyi upon the foreign political situation.

The Premier commenced by stating that since the declarations made by him and by Count Kalnoky in the Delegations no change had occurred in Austria-Hungary's relations with foreign States, least of all with Germany. The Government still cherished the hope that while safeguarding the interests of the monarchy it would succeed in maintaining peace. He (the Premier) would avail himself of the present opportunity to throw some light upon the rumours of armaments mentioned by M. Iranyi. "It is perfectly well known" said M. Tisza, "that among all the States of Europe, Switzerland and Belgium not excepted, though each is equally zealous for the preservation of peace, there is not a single State which does not wish to place itself in a position to be able to defend its interests with its own strength. This is not preparation for war, but precautionary action. A measure of this nature, dictated solely by prudence, is being taken by us, partially with the assent of the competent legislative bodies." M. Tisza went on to beg the House to consider recently not the measure to which he had alluded as a preparation for war, but to consider it only as a measure of precaution, undertaken with the intention that if, in face of the preparations made by all other States, peace should, contrary to his (M. Tisza's) hopes, be disturbed, Austria should be able to protect her interests; and if, through the failure of all peaceful efforts, they could only be protected in another way, then to protect them in that other way. The Minister's speech was loudly cheered on all sides.

Notwithstanding these Ministerial assurances, there is (the *Times'* correspondent says) no abatement in diplomatic circles of the anxieties caused by the relations between France and Germany. The secret fear seems to be that the control of German policy may not rest altogether in Prince Bismarck's hands. The German Chuncellor is known to be sincere in proclaiming his desire for peace, but high military influences are believed to be working against him; and it is remembered with concern that whenever Prince Bismarck and the War Office have been in conflict, the Chancellor, powerful as he is, has had to give way. This is the plain truth as to those war alarms in high places which would appear almost inexplicable in face of the many peaceful assurances that continue to be given by French politicians.

In London and on all the Continental Bourses on Feb. 21, there was a panic caused by the renewed rumours of war. At Paris, a correspondent says, the mistrust was so general that it was almost impossible to do any business, while the fact that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount only seemed to accelerate the fall in prices. At Berlin there was an uninterrupted fall until the close of business. The panic at Vienna was the worst which has prevailed since the present crisis began, and all the news received during the day failed to restore public confidence.

The situation, a Berlin correspondent says, remains extremely grave; but Prince Bismarck has assured the representative of a friendly Power that Germany will on no account attack France. A report was current in financial circles that the German Government is about to raise a loan of fifteen millions sterling for war preparations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "in badly nourished infants Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed. For more Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and what it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, High Holborn, London.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL took part in the debate on the address in the House of Commonf on Jan. 31. He complained that Mr. Bradlaugh who had immediately preceded him, had taken an unfair course in regard to Burma. Suddenly, he said, without the smallest notice, he pounced down upon me with regard to the operations which took place in Burma more than a year ago, and he seemed to think that I ought to be prepared to answer a question founded on two extracts out of a most voluminous Blue Book on matters which I was connected with some considerable time ago, but which it would be extremely difficult for me to be absolutely accurate about now, considering that since that time many other matters have come before me. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member asked me why I neglected as Secretary of State for India to negotiate with the Burmese Embassy in Paris, and why I replied to them that I could not interfere with the Government of India. I explained to the hon. gentleman that the Burmese Embassy went to Paris with the object of negotiating with the Government of France for a French protectorate or a French alliance in Burma ostensibly against their British neighbours. Consequently it was obviously impossible for me to enter into official relations with an Embassy, which which was not in any way recognised by the British Government when the whole conduct of the Burmese negotiations, which were at that time most critical, were in the hands of the Government of India. I should like to know what the hon. member and what the House would have thought if, while Lord Dufferin was carrying on a most difficult business in regard to the negotiations before the outbreak of war, I had been carrying on negotiations on my own account with a hostile Embassy in Paris. (Cheers.) Then the hon. member said, "If you could not interfere, why did you send instructions to General Prendergast to advance at once?" My impression is that Lord Dufferin telegraphed to the effect that all his propositions had been peremptorily rejected by King Theebaw, and wished to know whether the general should advance; then, having been consulted, the Government sent the instructions to which the hon. member referred. I will not be absolutely positive about these matters, because they occurred some time ago, and are extremely complicated. If I were to criticise the Queen's Speech at all in the passage relating to Ireland, it might be hypercritical, but I should say that the paragraph has been drawn with rather too heavy and dark a brush. There is, no doubt, a great amount of popular excitement, and a good deal of disorder, and a good deal of violent speaking. There is in parts, resistance to legal process. But the great feature, and the hopeful feature, is that, in spite of all the prophecies we have heard from hon. gentlemen opposite that there was going to be such a desperate outbreak this year of what is euphemistically called the wild justice of revenge, Ireland is practically free from crime at this present moment. My right hon. friend the Chief Secretary has been criticised severely in various quarters, and in quarters where he might have looked for the most cordial consideration and support. I think myself my right hon. friend is being rewarded for the great sacrifice—one of the greatest sacrifices ever made by any public man—(cheers and Home Rule laughter)—when he accepted the post of Irish Secretary. (Ironical cheers from Home Rulers.) In spite of the ridicule with which hon. gentlemen opposite seem inclined to meet these remarks, I firmly believe that my right hon. friend's second administration of Ireland will, if by good fortune it is continued for some time longer—(ironical Home Rule cheers)—turn out to be more successful and more creditable even than was his first administration. (Cheers.) Ireland appears to me at the present moment to be something like a high-spirited and restive horse which has been extremely badly ridden for some time. There is a certain school of professors of political equitation—(laughter)—principally represented by the *Times* newspaper, who seem to think that the best way to ride a horse of that kind is to be continually jobbing him in the mouth, continually hitting him on the head and do. If the French become aggressive, action on this side with the spurs. This school of professors persist passionately in the advocacy of these measures—although they see rider after rider laid on his back in the ditch. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps I may be allowed to make a remark about the Plan of Campaign. I frankly admit, and I hope I shall not shock the House, that I was never much charmed by this great Plan of Campaign. Of course, any man who combines the possession of common sense with the habit of speaking the truth—(laughter)—cannot have the smallest doubt, or difficulty, or hesitation in declaring that the Plan of Campaign is hopelessly immoral and hopelessly illegal; and this much is absolutely certain, that if the Plan of Campaign was not hopelessly immoral from a political point of view and hopelessly illegal it would not have had the slightest merit in the eyes of hon, gentlemen opposite. (Loud laughter.) Of course, if Irish juries are in so curious a frame of mind at the present moment as to decline to give effect to the judgment of the law with respect to the Plan of Campaign, the Government will at once ask Parliament for such measures as may be necessary for strengthening and expediting criminal procedure. Parliament will meet and will immediately grant them such powers, and in that action Parliament will be supported by the country. (Cheers.) Immediately after that action the Plan of Campaign and the campaigners will disappear either into voluntary or compulsory retirement. But I now pass to another aspect of the Union. The battle of the Union may be fought in Ireland, but it is won in England. The battle of the Union has still to be fought out in England. There are various ways of maintaining the Union. (Opposition cheers.) I mean from my point of view. (Hear, hear.) There is a certain school of Unionists who, I think, are at the present moment imitating the conduct of the old Ephesians, who thought they could resist and check this result has been scarcely less than heroic. Ephesians, among whom our Indian Empire has been apportioned out, must be content with the equivocal position of Bishops "in partibus." This is a measure of the rank which a Pontifical brief can confer. It can scatter over India as many Bishops as can be found willing to serve; it can assign the limits of their jurisdictions; and it can assert their absolute and undivided spiritual control. But the Papacy in India must not expect to have its old weapons at command. It must persuade, for it is powerless to compel. It can brandish its ecclesiastical sword, but the temporal sword is in safe keeping in Lord Dufferin's hands. We wish all success to any legitimate endeavour to Christianize the natives of India. There is room for missionary zeal, and the field which the Christian Church has as yet been able to make its own. We look on therefore, with composure on this latest effort of the Pope, and our regret is, not that it should have been tried, but rather that so vast an interval must come between the trial and the accomplishment. In one sense, indeed, the work has been already done. The Papal method of signalising the year of Jubilee has done much to distinguish it from other years. To heal a college or a hospital or to endow a fund for furnishing medical aid to the women of India demands both money and time. A Papal brief is independent of either. The Pope can issue it when he will, and at no greater cost than that of the paper or parchment which it is written upon. It needs neither the fifty lakhs of rupees which the promoters of Lady Dufferin's fund wish for, nor the five lakhs which they hope for. Bishops "in partibus" can be a created and multiplied at discretion by a simple stroke of the pen, and whether it pleases his Holiness to assert a spiritual empire over India or over the moon, the means are equally at his command, equally cheap, and perhaps equally effectual. It is possible moreover, that the temporal weakness of the Papacy may not be unfavourable to its spiritual progress in India, In other countries of the East, Roman Catholicism has been regarded with just suspicion as a dangerous political engine. Claims have been made that its converts should be placed under a foreign protectorate be expanded as occassion might offer into a general protectorate over the population. In India, there is no likelihood that anything of the kind will be sought, and it is certain that it will not be granted. India will belong to the Pope in the same sense as France in the time of the Georges belonged to the British Crown—by a purely titular possession. His converts, if any, will be in just the same relation as before to the temporal authorities of their district. Their civil rights will be unaltered, and if their new teachers do their duty to them, the only change will be that they will become better subjects then before, more loyal and more law-abiding. We welcome any influence which promises such results as these, but we shall not be greatly disappointed if the establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in India does not produce them to any very marked degree. We prefer to consider the promulgation of the Pontifical brief as a well-meant contribution to the festivities of the Jubilee year, rather than in the less agreeable character of an attempted territorial encroachment. It is not long, however, since this latter is the meaning which would assuredly have been given to it. It is exactly forty years since England was fixed upon by the Pope as a subject for the exercise of his spiritual powers, and which he has just subjected himself to the masses instead of subjecting the masses to himself. This is a bad symptom for England. The prescription, the principle of non-intervention in all foreign quarrels, will perhaps before long compel the Salisbury Cabinet to resign, leaving the principle to be applied in all its fulness under a Gladstone, or perhaps a Churchill, Cabinet. Then the axiom that India must be defended only on the Indus will be practically enforced, and Europe will look on with curiosity, but without sympathy, at the struggle for India, just as England will perhaps soon be looking, at her ease, at the struggle for the Balkans and Asia Minor. To the surprise of many Prince Bismarck, in his recent significant speech, pointed to the valuable results of the old alliance of the three Eastern powers. Perhaps it will be possible by the three Emperor's alliance to secure the peace of Europe without that admixture of anti-Liberal tendencies which gave the old alliance a bad name. England's non-participation in European quarrels, which seems to be becoming the permanent programme of English policy, clearly points the way to such an alliance."

ROUT OF ITALIAN TROOPS BY ABYSSINIANS.

SIGNOR DEPRETIS interrupted the sitting of the Italian Chamber on Tuesday, Feb.1, in order to read a telegram from General Gene, dated Massowa, January 29, and Perim, 31st, stating that Ras Aloola attacked the Italian position at Saati on the 25th. The enemy was repulsed after three hours fighting. On the 26th, three companies of Italians and fifty irregulars, who left Makulla to carry supplies to Saati were attacked by the Abyssinians, and the column was destroyed after a prolonged combat. Ninety wounded men have already been brought into the hospitals at Massowa. In consequence of the great extent of the Italian lines, General Gene had ordered the retirement of the outposts of Saati to Arafali. Ras Aloola had retired to Ghinda, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the Abyssinians, details of which are unknown. He will also probably await reinforcements headed by the Negus, who is said to be on the march. The Government immediately proposed a vote of 5,000,000 lire, or provide the expenses of the necessary military reinforcements. The President of the Chamber, in reply to a trifling interruption from the Socialist Signor Costa, reminded the House that in that moment one thought should unite all parties—that of patriotism. The five millions were voted unanimously with an earnest recommendation that immediate measures should be taken to establish direct telegraphic communication with Massowa. Reinforcements are being sent out, one troopship being on the way.

The *Republique Francaise* publishes a despatch from Suez, giving particulars of the disaster to the Italian troops near Massowa. The despatch states that out of a total of 480 men only fifty escaped, and that all the guns were captured by the Abyssinians. The Italians subsequently evacuated all their advanced positions; and the Abyssinians

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

THERE was an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols at 101½ in London yesterday; and in French Rentes of ¼ per cent at 107½; but Reuter's financial telegram advises no other changes, Bar Silver being apparently steady at 46 11-16d. per oz. and Indian Sterling Loan, as well as Rupee Securities, as last quoted.

Cotton in Liverpool was again firm, and Mid-Uplands on the spot had advanced 1-16d., say to 5 3-16d. but there was no change in Surats, and American arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats, which were called steady.

There was no movement in New York either in the Spot price at 9 9-16, or in June Futures, which remained at 9·75. The Receipts at the United States Ports were comparatively heavy, being 22,000 bales, against 16,000 bales on the corresponding day last season, and 8,000 bales the year before; so that for the fresh week we are 1,000 bales ahead of last year, and 21,000 bales more than 1885, say—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Monday's receipts	21,000	16,000	8,000
Two days' do.	33,000	32,000	12,000
Total since 4th Sept.	4,681,000	4,446,000	4,332,000

COTTON.—There has been a rather quiter feeling in our market to-day, which has increased, if any thing towards the close, and we have noticed less demand from buyers for export than was the case yesterday. Natives also have been less buoyant in tone, though declining to lower their pretensions, and we cannot call rates quotably lower. Some "Good" Khangaum has been done at Rs. 179 for 15th to 25th instant delivery, and barely Good Sheagaum was sold from stock at Rs. 175 per candy. We have heard of nothing doing in Broach; and the prices asked by nominal sellers are probably meant to be almost prohibitive. Dhollerahs, also, have been rather neglected by European buyers, but previous rates continue to be asked by dealers. We quote:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	133	143	156	Ready.
Comras (staple)	179	182	...	do.
Do. Jalgaon	172	177	...	do.
Broach	212	...	215	March.
Dhollerah	183	188	197	May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A declining Exchange has not brought forward buyers for Export, and this market remains in the same position with prices of all descriptions nominally unchanged; though in the absence of real business, fancy quotations are given by dealers.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday (which include to-day's arrivals) were as follows:—

Cotton	11,901 bales.
Wheat	29,151 cwts.
Linseed	14,317 „
Gingelly	12,340 „

FREIGHTS.—Several fresh engagements are reported to-day, the principal being the chartering of three steamers at 20s. per ton, open charter; and two other steamers for two Mediterranean, or two Adriatic Ports, for March-April loading, at 27s. 6d. or 28s. 9d. respectively at Exchange 2s. per rupee. We also hear that the River Indus (s) has been taken up by speculators to load for Hull at 20s. per ton. The tone has been dull for forward business, but firm for ready shipment.

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-32d. on last evening's closing rates; but it afterwards became steady, and a counter-movement to the extent of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place. There was but little Mercantile Paper offering, and no demand for Bank Bills from outside; but business was done between Banks at the quoted rates for demand and Telegraphic Transfers. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d. „
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-16d. „
Francs, do.	1 89½d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and the tone of the market was at first rather weak at yesterday's price for Fours; but as the day advanced a slightly better feeling prevailed, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established. We close at 95-7-16 for Fours, and at 99½ (nominal) for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been almost without movement to-day, and the only changes which we have to notice are a decline in Hindoostan Mill shares of Rs. 15 and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern at Rs. 810 Mofussil Press shares are reported to have been done at Rs. 410; and Western India Spinning and Weaving at Rs. 670 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of interest on demand loans on the security of Government Paper remains at 8 per cent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	600	all	ct.	720 xd.
Bank of Bengal	48,000	600	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	153
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	41,000	$125	all	17½ do.	650-10
National Bank of India	27,320	250		5 pct	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	4
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ance Co	200	5,000	1,000	7	850
Indian Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,80	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	41,000	800	500	...	459
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bellevue S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 27½	621
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Bezar Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	151
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 125	675
Connaught Mills	840	800	800	Rs. 25	540
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Steam	360	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	570
Dharwar S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Dhan Mills	600	50	50	Rs. 25	640xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	955
Fremji Petit Mfg. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	160
Gordon Mills	1,031	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hindustan Mills	700	500	all	37½ p.c.	650
Hingangha Mill Co. Ld.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	850
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	1,000	500	Rs. 7½	1,385
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	665	1,000	500	Rs. 25	570
James Greaves Mills	1000	500	1,00	Rs. 25	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,341	500	1,000	14-5-7	40½
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 45	112½
Khandelah	750	1,000	500	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Maekunda	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	1000	Rs. 5	127
Madhavji Dharamsi	600	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	5·0
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1215
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	200	1	..	102
Muraries Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	60	1,000	1,000	–	410½

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,200	1,200	–	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bilary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1102
Brunt's Dawnpore F. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	125
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	620
Dhuliera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	..	115½
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 127	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	3,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	580
Harvey & Sahapahy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	95
Motseni Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	410
New Great Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	500	Rs. 60	510
New India Press	4,000	125	125	..	1094
Prince of W. Press	200	500	100	Rs. 20	375
Sahapahy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225
Samoon Press Co.	300	600	500	..	5.0
Zikari Press Co	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	612
NaigaumCotton Clean	1,000	1,000	100	...	75
New Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	995
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	810
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	0274
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	110
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	–	30
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	00	800	800	..	82
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	980
Rupee	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	985
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,000	00	..	1,000
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,710	800	800	Rs.	350
Shoolapore Mills	878	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	800	1,00	1,000	..	610
Southern India	1,000	50	500	Rs. 125	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,219	800	39	...	940
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	485
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670
Lakmidas Khimji & W. Co.	...	...	1,0	..	782

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	) 10) p.	178
Badhan, Phiz & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	) 20 p.c	122
Bapty & Co. Ld.	75	200	165	Rs. 16	113
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	200	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	800		37	102-3 p.c.	11
Bombay Land Building Co., Ld.		800	100	2-3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	800	800	5 p.c.	560
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	235
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	11xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,000	1,500	7 p.c.	2,725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	103 11/16
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11
Dydedale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	307
Cooper, Madou & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	11
India Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	74
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limite.	42,000	25	25	–	14
Kurrumbe-Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	88
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	176	Rs. 261	336
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	M p.ct.	93
Mechanic Building Co.	4,00	50	40	Rs. 45	
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	101
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	100	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	8 p. a	43
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	53
Port Canning Co.	6,0 0	00	1,000	Rs. 8	29½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Roundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ltd.	12,20	25	25	..	
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Re	1,180
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs. 125	175
Western India Fire Mills	00	125	100	125	95
W. M. Mody & Co	000	0	200		190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Sverre, Captain S. Troye, left yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE barque Alice Graham, 398 tons, Captain J. Doyle, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius, (Dec. 21), with a cargo of sugar.

THE s.s. Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour the day before yesterday, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers from Calcutta.

THE B. V. P. S. N. Co's. steamer King Arthur, Captain F. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Gwader, Busreh, &c., with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE ship Edinburgh, Captain J. B. Darling, which arrived in harbour the evening before last, brought a cargo of sugar and rum and twelve native deck passengers from Mauritius (Dec. 27).

THE s.s. Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain Hoseason, arrived here yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Glasgow, which port she cleared on the 8th ultimo:—Mr. Panton, Miss Chapman, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Druman and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi:—Mr. E. Miller, Rev. Cuttlebuck, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, Mr. Anderson, Miss Hancock and 415 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Swell	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Malwa	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Lawada	..	.....	E	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Graham	..	.....	F	M. M. & Co.
,, Cairo	1150	R. Hayn	G	F. M. & Co.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Victoria	..	.....	K	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Preston	..	.....	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,,Werneth Hall	2090	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Brankelow	1648	D. Stewart	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Storm Queen	1376	E. Irwin	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mounts Bay	..	.....	P	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, Kildare	..	.....	Q	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Edinburgh Castle	Darling	Mauritius, Dec. 27.
	Alice Graham	Doyle	Mauritius, Dec. 21
	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Assam (s)	Wheeler	Venice, Jan. 27.
22	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Glasgo'w Jan. 8.
	Friary (s)	Evans	New Port, Jan. 20.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Sverre (s)	Troye	Elephant Point.
	Loch Broom	Crave	Philadelphia.
	Purulia (s)	Allen	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius.
	Sunbeam	Brassey	Singapore.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Culna, for Rangoon via Coast and Calcutta.
„ Pachumba, for Cutch Mdndv and Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Gwadur, Bushreh, &c.
„ Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind	E, N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, ENE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	240

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Howard, Major, Bl, 4th Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, from England.
Broome, Col., Bl., 2nd P. I., from fur., from England

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 21.

Powell, Capt., Bo., R.A., on exchange, to England.

FEBRUARY 22.

Howard, Major, Bl., 4th Bl. Rifle Brigade to rejoin, to Meerut.
Bridges L. Col., Bl, 22nd P. I., from furlough, to Delhi.
Saunders, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Homes, Col., Mad. Inf., from leave to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 23, 1887.

1. There will be a class of instructions for proficiency certificates this day, Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

2. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish as soon as possible rolls of all transfers from other corps during this or preceding seasons.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, in 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

* * AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.

THE FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund who have not yet sent in their contributions are earnestly requested to pay such amounts at their earliest convenience to the Bank at Bombay to allow of the early settlement of the accounts.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1887.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23 RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER. It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BISHOP—February 17, at Lahore, the wife of J. M. M. Bishop, Punjab Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—FENTON—February 17, at the Fort Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. Luckman, Edmond S Forestier Walker, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major General Walker, late R. E., to Ailsa Mary Camula Fenton, second daughter of the late Major F A Fenton, M s C.,

DEATHS.

LESMOND—February 12, at Dinagepore, of croup, William Sidney, only child of W and Mary Lesmond, aged 3 years and six weeks.

MACFARLANE—February 15, at Kallimpong, Darjeeling, suddenly during sleep, the Rev. William Macfarlane, M. A., Senior Missionary of the Church of Scotland in India, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

THE Government of this Presidency has very much to learn in the matter of its Railway policy from the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which is, we understand, the only Government that has raised money on debentures to build its own lines of railway—that is to say, lines of railway which are distinctly provincial in their character, and are quite distinct from "State" lines constructed by or with the money of the Supreme Government of India. We do not mean for a moment to suggest that the Government of Bombay has done nothing to promote railway extension, as it is well known that we are mainly indebted to Sir Richard Temple's Government for the railway lines in Kattywar which are doing so much to open up that province and add to its loyalty and prosperity; and that to Sir James Fergusson and his Government is due most of the credit for the Eastern and Western Deccan lines now included in the Southern Mahratta Railway system. These lines, however, are not owned by the Government of Bombay. The Kattywar lines belong to a series of native States, while the Southern Mahratta lines are the property of a private company working under a guarantee from the Secretary of State for India; the Government of Bombay does not possess a single mile of railway of its own, nor has it, as far as we know, any railway undertaking under construction.

Lord Reay's Government has, however, not been quite idle in this direction; it has at the present moment a small railway survey party at work revising a project for this much-needed branch from Chalisgaum on the G. I. P. Railway line to Dhulia, the head-quarters station of the important district of Khandesh; and we understand that it is the intention, after this survey is completed, to undertake others, such as a line from Kurjut or Kampoli to open up the Concan, and to extend with its branches to Hog Island, Penn, Choak, &c., &c. This line is a very important one, and would no doubt do much to develope the resources of the Concan country, communication between Bombay, which is now chiefly by water, and which is shut off for three or four months in the year. The projected line is just one of those which might well be undertaken as a provincial line from money borrowed on the security of the Provincial revenues of Bombay. We understand, however, that the survey party is likely to be broken up owing to the suggestions of the Finance Committee that the expense comes under the category of "avoidable expenditure." It will be a great pity if this should turn out to be the case, for not only will all the money hitherto spent on the surveys be wasted, but the developement of the country will receive a rude check. Even if money is not at present available to construct such lines it is absolutely necessary for Government to mature its designs for railway extension when money is available, or when it is necessary to open "famine works." When a famine visits us it will of course be too late to commence survey works; we must be prepared beforehand with well-considered plans for making some useful return for the money spent, unless money is, as was often the case in former famines, to be lavished on ill-considered hastily planned works of no public utility. The decision of the Government of India to accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee to discontinue railway survey in this Presidency seems to us inexplicable. The annual amount involved is not important (thirty to forty thousand rupees per annum), and it will of course ultimately be recouped from borrowed money when the lines now surveyed are taken in hand. We trust that even should the Government of India refuse to grant any money for the survey in settling the new provincial contract that the Government of Bombay will decide not to break up the survey party, but to keep it on at the expense of their accumulated savings of previous years. It will no doubt ultimately be well repaid for any expense now incurred in the saving which will accrue in the next famine in preventing money being wasted on useless relief works. Anyone who may have had occasion to pass through the now abandoned station of Kaladgi will have been able to see a good example of how money can be wasted in relief works when the authorities of a district are caught unprepared with plans for putting the famine-stricken people to some useful works. Roads leading nowhere in particular, and which never will be by any possibility required, and tanks which are not required and can hold no water, and beyond serving the temporary purpose of a labour test, have proved perfectly useless from every point of view.

We fear, however, that this case is only typical of much that is going on or is in project under the name of economy. The nature of the economies projected by the Supreme Government is gradually coming to light, and the more we know of the means by which it is proposed to save money the less the public like them. In this Presidency the attention of the public has been with-drawn from other aspects of this so-called policy of retrenchment by the indignation which is felt at the economies forced upon the Provincial Government in their educational work. So much has been said about this that it has not been possible hitherto to recoguize other and scarcely less objectionable proposals for starving the public service to which the Supreme Government has lent too ready an ear. One by one they are coming into notice, and we begin to think that, despite the comforting assurance which the Viceroy gave in Bombay last November, the bite of the Finance Committee is quite as bad as its bark. This very heading of "avoidable expenditure" becomes dangerous when men are sent round the country with an eager determination to make the column look as formidable as they can. But surely considerations of policy should be exercised in restraint of the motives of simple parsimony which have influenced the committee. Finance Committees, travelling with a simple mandate to cut down, are not supposed to trouble themselves with the inquiry what is to be the result, say three or four years hence, of avoiding expenditure or abandoning expenditure already partly incurred, when it has to be incurred under pressure of an emergency. If some member of the Committee with a turn for memorandum writing had been told off to write "on the Wastefulness of sudden abandonments of Public Expenditure" he would have found ample material in recent financial history, and the Government might have received enlightenment. It is just these prodigal economies to which the Government are so prone that the public resent so bitterly, and here we seem to have another of them, and one of a peculiarly reprehensible sort. We are bound to call upon the Supreme Government to be a little more candid in regard to their financial policy than they have been hitherto. They have, for instance, favoured us with a reprint of their resolution justifying their assignments in the new provincial contracts. We have not been able thus far to see anything more in this than a deliberate reversal of the policy of Lord Mayo. Doubtless we should not think much better of the policy of the Supreme Government if the representations of the Provincial Governments on the same subject were before us. But it is not fair to the Provincial Governments, and it is due to the public, that the whole case should be produced. The resolution of the 28th of January purported to be in answer to a letter from the Government of Bombay and of other Governments. We ask no unreasonable thing when we say that the Supreme Government ought not to withhold this letter from publication.

WE have as much right to take interest in the affairs of the Maltese Union Club as we have in the scandals of a Maltese family and no more. A club is a family; its house should be surrounded with the sanctity of the domestic hearth; and even the newspapers, large though their rights of inspection and intervention are, claim no more right to discuss the policy of a club or to look after its interests than they claim to look after the interests or to discuss the doings of distracted families. But the Maltese Union Club, happening to be afflicted with disunion, has rushed into print with as little care for privacy as unhappy families show when they rush into the divorce court. The cause of all its trouble is that some of the members want to admit the Maltese, and that some do not, and that those who do not are in an overwhelming majority. The sounds of this controversy had reached Bombay long before two angry letters in a recent number of the *Times* showed us how embittered it had become, and doubtless there are a good many in India who, whether they know much or little about the social life of Malta, watch with interest the great quarrel between the two factions who are breaking up the unity of the Maltese Club. Of course our interest in the matter is purely platonic. Malta is five thousand miles away, and its smaller troubles do not concern us, except so far as they provoke us to thankfulness that the Club society of India knows how to peacefully regulate its internal economy. Even here we do not take the same view of these matters. There are stations in India—Hyderabad for instance—in which the character and status of an applicant for membership are thought of greater importance than his race. Happily for us all the question whether the broader or the narrower limitations of choice are the wiser does not arise. It is purely a matter of personal preference, and in such matters we are spared the trouble of deciding whether one way of looking at the question or another is the better. We wisely avoid the difficulties which are causing such distress in Malta, and so our clubs are the abodes of harmony and good feeling that all well regulated clubs ought to be. It may be that when the Union Club of Malta refuses to open to the flower of the Maltese aristocracy, and even to the Chief Justice himself, doors which are opened to people who are not the flower of any society, and who have no place in any aristocracy, it makes a large use of its liberty. The hair-cutter's patient "liked his hair thin," and only the hair-dresser had the presumption to quarrel with his choice. All the praises that might be sung concerning the gentlemen of Malta count for nothing so long as the gentlemen of England who have to live in Malta do not wish to have them as club-fellows. And there the matter must end, notwithstanding that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Commander of the Forces desire to enlarge the composition of the Club. All we have to offer by way of advice in the painful quarrel is that the "comprehensionists" should keep in view the purely domestic nature of the disagreement. The gentleman who thinks he will help the Maltese into an English Club by charging its English members with drinking too much whiskey will not greatly mend matters. He must be a bold member of any club who will parade its "dead men" before the outer world, and we are afraid that the gentleman who has done this has not hastened the day when his Maltese clients will be welcomed into the Union Club.

THE opening of the debate on the new Procedure Rules has brought into prominence the fact that the elements of disunion are not wholly on the side of the Unionists. The alliance between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington may be a mere patched up affair liable to break at any moment. But the same may be said of the alliance on the other side, and oddly enough first note of disunion has been heard there. Mr. Smith introduces the new procedure rules, arguing that they are absolutely necessary to give the House of Commons control over its time and over its work. Mr. Gladstone, who has for months and years insisted upon the necessity of improving his own rules of procedure, finds the Government proposals on the subject altogether inadequate. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, having no particular reason for wishing to see legislation made easy thinks they go a great deal too far, far enough at all events to endanger the rights of minorities. Unless Mr. Gladstone means to find in the imputation of their inadequacy an excuse for opposing the new rules or for refusing to support them we can scarcely expect to see him and Mr. Parnell acting together. The Session is already providing means for testing the strength of alliances on both sides, and the opposition as well as the Government have to take account of occasions for disunion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

I SHOULD be inclined to put much more faith in the confidential statements made by Lord Salisbury to Lord R. Churchill, last December, that a European war would probably break out this year than in the smooth assurances the Prime Minister now thinks it advisable to give in his place in Parliament that for the present the danger seems to have passed away. The peril of the situation lies in the conviction acquired by the small knot of men who, seventeen years ago, created the German Empire that their work is and must remain incomplete so long as France is allowed to go on increasing her armaments and preparing for a war of revenge. These men, the Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and von Moltke, are all well advanced in years, and they are determined to make an end of the business before the control of German affairs passes into other, and, perhaps, weaker hands. The German Chancellor fixed 1890 as the latest date for what he intends to be the final struggle between France and Germany, and Moltke, in the same debate in the Reichstag, declared that an immediate war was inevitable unless the German Parliament gave the Crown the seven years' increased Military Budget which it asked for. The Emperor himself has now said much the same thing in even blunter language. In reply to an address from the Prussian Chambers, he says that he had a similar difficulty to encounter many years ago, and found a way of escape then in a foreign war. This is a significant warning, which will no doubt have its effect at the coming elections to the new Reichstag. It is easy to see why the election of a hostile majority in the German Parliament would force the Emperor to hurry on a conflict, which he believes to be inevitable at no distant date. For in such a case Germany would be prevented from strengthening her military position, and would soon be passed in the race by France; and the Emperor would think it his duty to strike a blow for the Fatherland while it was still possible to maintain German ascendancy. A declaration of war would rally all his people round him. In the Reichstag the Prussians, who supply the Empire with the best part of its fighting strength, are overborne by the representatives of the outlying kingdoms and provinces of the Empire; but all differences would disappear as soon as the Emperor gave the word for a renewal of the immemorial strife with France. The line that will be taken by the German Government in order to make out a fair *casus belli* is indicated in the article of the Berlin *Post* attacking the French War Minister, General Boulanger. This is evidently a prelude to a demand which will be made upon France to disarm. The Germans will plead before the bar of public opinion that the two nations cannot go on arming against one another perpetually, that the strain is already greater than either France or Germany can bear, and that it is better to fight out the quarrel at once to the bitter end than to go on wasting men and money in the maintenance of an armed peace, which produces nothing but disquietude. The Bourses of Europe have now all taken this view of the situation, and a complete panic has prevailed for the last few days at Berlin, Paris, and even in London, among holders of foreign securities.

English public men have hardly begun to think for themselves yet what the outbreak of a Franco-German war would mean for England. Lord R. Churchill's self

TELEGRAMS.

JUBILEE BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

SPEECH BY SIR SALAR JUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 22.

The members of the Nizam Club gave a banquet in the public gardens last evening in honour of the Jubilee. The Nizam, the Minister, the Residency officials, the Military officers, and the gentlemen in the Nizam's service were present.

In proposing the health of the Queen, Sir Salar Jung made an eloquent speech in English, which was frequently interrupted by loud and long bursts of applause. He said :—"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In my capacity as President of the Nizam Club, it has become my high privilege and pleasing duty to address your Highness and you, ladies and gentlemen, in honour of the occasion which has drawn us together this evening. I wish this duty had been assigned to some one more capable of doing justice to the memorable event we are met here to celebrate than myself, because I feel painfully conscious of my inability to rise to the occasion. I am sensible moreover that the words of a foreign tongue in which I am speaking will fail to convey an adequate expression of the deep sentiments of loyalty and the profound feelings of reverence which the name of her Majesty the Queen-Empress inspires in the hearts of the Indian nation. But my own personal feelings on this subject are so deep-seated and strong that they encourage me to stand to-night before this distinguished assemblage and to give utterance in however feeble a manner to the thoughts which move the hearts and animate the minds of the people of India to whatever nation, faith or creed they may belong in the vast possessions of the British Empire on which the sun is rightly said never to set. Millions of hearts throb with joy and pleasure at this auspicious event—the Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty's reign—and this universal happiness pervades throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire, not only because of the feelings of loyalty and devotion which the people entertain for their Sovereign, but also because of the many virtues which grace and adorn her Majesty and become her even greater than her Crown. It is a fact patent to the world that the Queen is the best of women, that she has been known to be the best of wives, and that she has proved herself to be the best of mothers. The purity of her domestic life, the innate kindness of her heart, the sweetness of her disposition, and her broad and catholic sympathies with the people over whom she has been destined by Providence to rule, have endeared her to all in India itself, which is the brightest jewel in her Majesty's Crown. Her name is as a household word, and the National Anthem, translated into almost all the languages prevalent in this Empire, is sung by children at school, who at this early stage of life have engrafted on their memories the revered name of Queen Victoria. The history of India during the reign of the Mogul Emperors, or of the period prior to that dynasty, is known to all of us, and what does this history tell us ? It is traced in records of blood, of devastating wars, of desolated homes, of massacres, and of plunder, and of general insecurity of life and property. But since the time the destinies of India and its millions of inhabitants came under the sway of the British, a great change has taken place. A calamitous reign has been substituted by a reign of blessings. About thirty years ago the Queen was graciously pleased to grant to us that most noble and precious of gifts, the Proclamation, which is our great heritage and which is the charter of our rights and of our liberties, and during the latter half of her reign India has advanced with astonishing rapidity both in material and moral prosperity. Railways, telegraphs, roads and irrigation works intersect the country. Commercial enterprise has also progressed in a manner for which there is no parallel in Indian history. Education has been rapidly developed, until in a short period all throughout this wide Empire peace and prosperity reign supreme. Her Majesty's long reign has been also marked by important legislation which grants to the lowest of her subjects the same rights as are possessed by the higher classes, and secures to every one equality before the law. Here we possess liberty of person and of conscience and freedom of press and of speech in a greater degree than is even allowed to the people in most parts of Europe. As your Highness and you, ladies and gentlemen, are aware, one of her Majesty's titles is Defender of the Faith. By the Proclamation of 1858, and by her action ever since, she has proved to us that she is just as much the defender of the different faiths followed by her numerous subjects in India as she is of her own. Her Majesty has ever taken the keenest interest in India, as is evidenced by her having sent out some of the members of her own Family to this country, and by allowing one of her own Royal sons to serve in these her remote possessions. I allude to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is at present discharging his responsible duties in the army as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency. During the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition the Queen showed marked kindness to her Indian subjects who were present there, from the prince down to the humble artisan, and they have returned with their hearts full of gratitude for the great kindness and consideration shown them by the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Her Majesty has now entered upon the fiftieth year of her illustrious reign—a reign which has bestowed innumerable blessings upon her different subjects—blessings which it is neither in my power nor will time allow me to enumerate. I must therefore close my speech by offering at Heaven's high altar our earnest prayer that her happiness and prosperity may increase ; that Heaven's choicest blessings may continue to be showered on her ; and that her rule over us may be prolonged for many years to come. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Minister also proposed the health of his Highness the Nizam, alluding gracefully to the interest which his Highness had manifested in the Club, which to a great extent owed its existence to his Highness's patronage and support. In conclusion, Sir Salar Jung expressed a hope that the members of the Club might in years to come celebrate his Jubilee as they had this evening celebrated that of her Majesty the Queen. The Minister's wish was loudly cheered, no one being more pleased at the expression than his Highness himself.

Sir Salar Jung also spoke highly of the many and valuable services rendered to the Club by its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Mahdi Hoossain. Colonel Marshall, Secretary to his Highness, in a few well chosen words, acknowledged on his Highness's behalf the toast of his health, and said that his Highness would always continue to take an interest in the welfare of the Nizam Club.

THE FIGHTING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYINGYAN, FEB. 19.

Lieutenant Williams, engaged the dacoits at Hmawaing and inflicted loss on them.

MINBU, FEB. 19.

Captain Golightly and the Mounted Infantry on the 14th surprised Bo Shoay and Thatoo, who had joined the forces at Pekechoung. On the 15th he surrounded the village of Dway, capturing 9 dacoits, who state Bo Shoay and Thatoo have fled to the hills.

The baggage guard of Lieutenant Westlake was attacked on the 18th near Lepuan. The enemy were driven off, leaving several men dead, a quantity of arms and a number of ponies.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

It is probable that so far as the Governor can now sele, he will leave Madras as soon as Convocation is over, and make a tour in the North Arcot and Salem districts ; possibly also in other districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VINDICATION OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

LONDON, FEB. 21, EVENING.

Government will try by firm execution of the ordinary law to defer taking measures for the amendment of Criminal Law until the Estimates and Procedure have been passed.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, replying to question, said the proposals made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Porte did not involve our withdrawal from Egypt while there was any fear of Egypt being unable to defend herself. The British Government, he added, had never renounced their right to protect Egypt from external and internal disorders.

The impression formed that Belgium would be the model for future plans in respect to Egypt was devoid of foundation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 21.

Ahmed Muktar Pasha, the Turkish Special Commissioner in Egypt, has telegraphed his disapproval of the proposals made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff in regard to Egypt.

The Palace as well as the Porte are also adverse to the proposals.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith introduced the proposed rules for the Reform of Procedure.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he deprecated the introduction of party spirit in the discussion, but, he said, the proposals submitted were wholly inadequate.

Mr. Parnell said the sole effect of the measure would be to limit the rights of minorities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this afternoon, one day before the contract date.

SUEZ, FEB. 21.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warcooga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¾
4½ per cent. "	72⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
Bar Silver	46 11-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 21.

10 p.m.	75·9

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

6 a.m.	73·6
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·4

We learn that Lord and Lady Brassey have become life members at the St. John's Ambulance Association at Bombay, on subscribing a sum of ten guineas. They have also made arrangements for the translation into Gujearati and Marathi of Lady Brassey's pamphlet circulated at home about work done by her in Middleton.

THE Public Service Commission began to take evidence at Calcutta on Monday.

SIR ALBERT CAPPEL has arrived in Calcutta and has taken over charge of his Department.

COLONEL W. TREVOR, having made over charge of the Public Works Secretariat to General Hancock, has left Calcutta for England by the steamer Ravenna.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN will contribute an article on the Public Service in India to the April number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review."

THE directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation recommend the payment of a dividend to December 31 of 30s. per share, taking $200,000 from reserve fund for equalization of dividends, setting aside $500,000 to meet losses, and carrying forward $30,000.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER assumes command at Allahabad to-morrow. His arrival will send Sir John Hudson back to his substantive post at Bareilly. It does not seem to be yet known (remarks the local paper) whether Sir Thomas Baker will remain at Allahabad, or will make it a stepping stone, as Major-Generals are wont, to a more favourite Division—and one is already open at Lahore. Nor is it yet settled who is to get the vacant Division, be it Lahore or Allahabad, on the Bengal establishment. But Major-General T. Kennedy, the former Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, is probably the most likely man.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will open the section of the Assam and Bihar Railway through the Purnia district, as far as it is completed, on the 4th proximo. The residents of the district are making great preparations to receive his Honour in a suitable manner. On the following day he will open the Bhagulpur waterworks, and will then cross the Ganges into North Bhagulpur for the purpose of having some sport. A camp is to be arranged in the jungle, and there will be a beat for tigers, with the assistance of the Raja of Sonbarssa. Mr. Reilly, the well-known sportsman and manager of the Burdwan Raj, will have charge of the shikar arrangements. In these very jungles the Maharaja of Darbhanga, with Mr. J. Shillingford as captain of the hunt, has secured some of the largest bags of game on record.

THE other day the *Madras Times* published some remarks on the legal profession in the capital of the Southern Presidency, pointing out that the competition among the vakils and attorneys, whose name appears to be legion, was so great, that the fees accepted by some of them were absurdly low, in several instances Rs. 4 and even Rs. 3 being known to have been accepted. It would appear that Bangalore advocates too have got the reputation of being cheap ; and to hear of some of them taking Rs. 3 to conduct a case is said to be quite a common occurrence. But one first-class native pleader, says the *Bangalore Spectator*, has outstripped all his brethren of the profession in cheapness. He was sued the other day in one of city civil courts for a debt of Rs. 70. He admitted the debt, but sought to plead a set-off of the Rs. 27, which he unblushingly said was due to him by plaintiff for conducting twenty-seven suits for the latter, at one rupee per suit ! The Judge was simply amazed, and when he had recovered himself, he told the defendant pleader that he would adjourn the case for a few days to enable him to settle with the plaintiff, because, if he went on with it, he would consider it his duty to report the pleader's conduct to the Chief Court.

THE intention of moving the Assam regiment back to India from the Chindwin and neighbourhood will be dependent on the course of events in Wuntho and the Kubo Valley. The 44th Goorkhas on the Upper Chindwin block Wuntho on the west, may have to co-operate with the force engaged against the Tsawbwa. The Kuki raids again in the Kubo Valley will necessitate some action being taken in that quarter. If the Wuntho Tsawbwa's opposition becomes really serious, one or two more native regiments may be sent to Burma when the relief of the ten thousand—the original expeditionary force—takes place.

A CASE of considerable importance to the keepers of livery stables and to the larger class which deals with them was disposed of in appeal by the Allahabad High Court last week. A gentleman in Allahabad some time ago hired a horse for an after noon's ride. It ran away with him, and after bolting for two miles or more dropped dead, whereupon the owner brought a claim for its alleged value. There was the evidence of a *post-mortem* to show that the animal's collapse was probably due to its having been given a full meal in the owner's stable just before being taken out ; but the Small Cause Court Judge came to the conclusion that the defendant must have ridden it more or less recklessly, and therefore decided for the plaintiff. This decision was appealed against. The High Court of course had no difficulty about the merits of the case, but there was some question as to their competence to revise the decision of the Small Cause Court. The obstacle was, however, set aside on the ground that the lower Court's decision was so wrong as virtually not to be a judgment at all.

A TELEGRAM from his Highness the Maharaja of Alwar states that he has given the splendid donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Nawab Ahsanoolla, of Dakka, has forwarded Rs. 3,000 to the Fund, and donations of smaller amounts are now being received from all quarters. The officers and men of the Viceroy's Bodyguard are, it is understood, getting up a subscription among themselves. It has been impossible to meet all the demands for Jubilee cards. Other cards representing donations of under Rs. 20 will shortly be issued to enable those whose means will not permit them to make large donations to contribute.

MR. H. S. KING, M.P., has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to call attention to the position of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, and to move a resolution.

M. CHEVREUL, the celebrated French chemist, who is in his hundred-and-first year, attended the meeting of the French Academy on January 31 and conversed with his colleagues for nearly an hour. M. Chevreul, who enjoys excellent health, stated that he had no intention of abandoning his scientific researches.

THE Italian Government have just completed arrangements which will seriously affect the large firms of English marine engineers. Hitherto the engines for their colossal battle-ships have been manufactured by Messrs. John Penn and Sons and Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field ; but the Italian Government have now determined to construct the machinery required for the naval service in Italy. The manufacture of the engines will be under the supervision of three English engineers, who have been expressly engaged for the purpose.

THE object of Sir H. D. Wolff's mission to Constantinople is said to be to lay before the Porte the results of the working of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and to continue the negotiations set on foot during his former mission to Constantinople.

INTELLIGENCE received at Odessa states that the British steamer Blair Athol, which sailed from that port for Genoa on the 20th of January with a cargo of wheat and carcasses of beef, has been lost, with all hands, during a storm in the Black Sea. The crew numbered twenty men.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts the statement attributing to Russia the design of annexing the northern portion of Scandinavia, in order to acquire a commercial outlet to the Atlantic and a navigable winter harbour in the Ofoten Fjord.

A. ST. PETERSBURG telegram to the *Times* says :—"The other day, when certain foreign journals published reports of the arrival of Russian reinforcements on the Afghan frontier, a distinguished Russian assured me that, so far from such being the case, the forces on the frontier had only just been reduced by the departure for Tashkend of the 3rd and 17th Battalions of Riflemen and the return of the Kiliano-Grecenski Regiment of Cossacks to the Caucasus. The Emperor has ordered the striking of a special gold medal for presentation to General Prejevalsky by the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The medal will bear on one side the name of the General and on the reverse the inscription, "To the first explorer of the natural history of Central Asia."

A CAIRO telegram of Feb. 3 states that Mr. H. M. Stanley had left with eighty blacks, who will be chiefly useful as a guarantee to Emin Pasha's blacks that the expedition is for their relief. The probable effect will be that larger numbers than are expected will be anxious to return. Mr. Stanley's total force will include about 1,200 men. He expects no opposition, and considers his force ample to resist any possible attack. Dr. Parke, of the Army Medical Department, will accompany the expedition.

NEWS has reached Cairo that the Turkish troops in Hejaz have occupied some forts at El Wedj, which is in Arabia, in Egyptian territory, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea opposite Kosseir. Major Surtees will shortly leave Cairo to ascertain the truth. The actual importance of the fact is small ; but, says a correspondent, if it were allowed to pass unchallenged Turkey might claim to garrison other strong places within the Egyptian border, and, in face of the encroaching attitude of Moukhtar Pasha, every tendency in this direction will be quickly suppressed.

CONSULAR reports from Crete state that the Christian population are still dissatisfied with the attitude of the Porte in regard to their demands, but hope that the new Governor will obtain concessions for them from the Ottoman Government. Costaki Anthopoulos Pasha will not leave for Crete to take up his post for another month. He is believed to be endeavouring to come to an arrangement with the Porte regarding the Cretan demands before his departure. No mention is made in the consular intelligence of any disturbances having occurred in the island.

IT is reported from Tangiers that the French and Italian Ministers during their recent visit to the Court of Morocco were informed by the Sultan personally that he would not sign the new commercial treaty submitted by Great Britain, France, and Germany till the abuses arising from foreign protection of natives were removed. The Sultan urged that a further development of commercial relations would greatly increase the number of his subjects claiming foreign protection, thus aggravating the existing grievance.

THE cultivation of tobacco in North Borneo promises to be a great success. Till about six years ago the Java tobacco realised the highest price in the market for "coverings." This in its turn was superseded by the Sumatra tobacco, which at present sells as high as 90 cents. per pound at Amsterdam, while Java is only worth about six cents. The Sumatra tobacco has this year been itself completely eclipsed by the Borneo product, which has realised the highest price ever yet paid for covering leaves. The shipment to London was only 300 bales, but the tobacco is said to be of the finest quality, the leaves being more glossy and silky than those of Sumatra, and about 200 of them going to the pound. The report from London has given a great impetus to the growth of tobacco in Borneo, from whence it is estimated that about 30,000 bales will be exported this year. It is curious that so few attempts have been made to improve the growth and curing of tobacco in India. There can be no doubt that, with due care, Indian tobacco might yet hold its own against that of the Dutch Colonies.

MILITARY NEWS.

OFFICERS retiring from the Staff Corps will draw their pensions at an annual instead of a daily rate, so that the quarterly payments will consist of even amounts. This arrangement will have effect from the 1st proximo, and applies also to officers already retired.

THE superintendent of the Enfield Factory has brought forward a magazine rifle which cannot fail to attract great attention. It is said to have gone through severe tests, and is admitted to be a soldierlike weapon.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. SMITH, C.B., has been selected for the command of the Second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

AS a result of the committee presided over by Sir Evelyn Wood, which recently met at the War Office to report upon a repeating-rifle which had been submitted to the military authorities, orders were given on Monday for experiments to be made with the weapon, at as early a date as possible, by selected men of eighteen infantry battalions at home stations.

AN unpleasant feeling has been caused in Devonport Dockyard by the discovery that the sword-bayonets supplied to a ship-newly commissioned are utterly unfit for use. Placed across the knee they are bent with ease in two or three places. These weapons have been supplied out of store, so that it is probable other recently commissioned ships have them on board. Those tested were taken indiscriminately from a rack and Admiral Phillimore has sent one to the Admiralty. It is expected that a thorough examination of all bayonets and cutlasses in store and on board her Majesty's ships will be made.

IT is announced that a thorough reorganization, the result of the recommendations of a committee which sat some time ago, is now taking place in the Commissariat and Transport Corps. Nearly twenty new companies are to be formed, but the actual strength of the corps will not be increased, with the exception of the appointment of a number of additional officers and non-commissioned officers.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a Court-martial recently held in Bombay, Private Hugh Cregan, of the Regular Forces, was convicted on a charge of stealing money ; in that he, on board her Majesty's ship Jumna, on or about the 4th February 1887, stole the sum of £3, the property of Sergeant G. F. Short, Medical Staff Corps. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he should have made good the sum stolen. The sentence was confirmed by Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, Commanding the District, but two months of the above term of imprisonment was remitted.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appears to be a good deal of sham and unnecessary parade in the very elaborate programme, which has been drawn up for the guidance of the Public Service Commission. The question of employing natives of India more extensively in the higher ranks of the administration is doubtless a question of great public importance, but it is essentially a question of higher State policy, and one that the Government ought to have the courage to settle for itself without the formality of a costly and cumbrous Commission, and without the pretence of a public inquiry. Many persons will be inclined to ask what real necessity there is for taking evidence on a subject the real merits of which are perfectly well-known to all the local Governments, and which has in the opinion of many persons been thoroughly threshed out already. These views will doubtless go far to explain the very general incredulity and adverse criticism with which the proposal of the Government of India to appoint a Commission has been received by the native Press. Almost all authorities in India are unanimous that the time has come when the natives of India must be admitted to a far larger share of the higher posts in the administration of the country. The real difficulty is to decide what concessions should be made, and where the line must be drawn. This is a difficulty that cannot possibly be solved by the cumbersome device of a Commission at all. The preferable plan would have been for the Government of India to examine carefully the whole lists of higher appointments in each Presidency, carrying a salary of Rs 400 and upwards, and to consult confidentially with each Government regarding the best means of reserving a fixed proportion of these higher appointments in all the departments for the exclusive enjoyment of natives of India. The main question at issue is really at bottom, a struggle for patronage—a struggle to retain for members of the ruling race in India the chief loaves and fishes of administrative public life. The reason why natives of India are practically excluded from the higher posts is well-known to all who are familiar with the reality as opposed to the theory of Indian administration. The reason simply is that Englishmen are, as a rule, considered by British authorities to be more efficient instruments and that Englishmen with interest have the power to put pressure on the local Governors. As long as the authorities have power to appoint their own friends, they are practically compelled by pressure from England to exercise their patronage in favour of Englishmen, and of course therefore to the prejudice of natives of India as a class. This will explain why in Bombay departments, such as Police, Revenue, Survey, Customs, Salt, and Opium have been hitherto in practice reserved almost exclusively for Englishmen. None of these departments require more confidence and more special qualifications than those of Subordinate Judges or Deputy Collector in charge of districts ; yet these last are usually in practice held by natives of India, and it would be strange, indeed, if competent natives of India could not be found for employment in all the departments abovenamed. Doubtless they could readily be found were there any real wish to employ them except in the most sparing manner. But employed they cannot be present to without disappointing English rivals, and without diminishing the valuable and highly coveted patronage of the local Governors.

If the facts, then, are, as I have stated, what is the use of a cumbrous commission of inquiry, and of recording the voluminous evidence of a number of miscellaneous and personally irresponsible witnesses ? Surely the local Governments concerned have already made up their minds as to the limits of the concessions they are prepared to make in favour of natives of India. Is the opinion of the local Governments likely to be materially affected by the inquiries of the Commission, or by any views which that body is likely to express ? I cannot think so, for the main question at issue has long been a burning question, and there can be very little doubt that natives of India have been hitherto as a class excluded from the higher posts, simply because the local Governments were unwilling to appoint them, while so many needy Englishmen are clamouring for appointments. The Statutory Civil Service and the conditions of admission to the Covenanted Civil Service are no doubt highly important questions ; but the main facts of both subjects are already well-known, and little additional light will be thrown on them by the present Commission, which cannot possibly speak either with the weight or with the experience of the local Governments themselves. Boards are often cynically described as screens. Is there not some ground for the popular suspicion that this elaborate Public Service Commission is intended to fulfil a similar function for the Government of India ? The present Covenanted Service is in my opinion much too large. The numbers ought to be considerably reduced, probably by one-third; but the position of the remainder ought to be guaranteed far more effectually than it is at present. There are two ways that occur to me of guaranteeing the position of the Covenanted Civil Service of the future—(1) by reserving certain fixed appointments for the exclusive employment of members of the Covenanted Service ; (2) by a system of minimum pay proportioned to length of Service, on the Staff Corps principle, with extra allowance attached to special appointments. No. (1) is the present plan. It is open to the objection of being invidious in principle, and doubtless occasionally excludes some who men from appointments which they might hold to the great public advantage. On the whole I should be inclined to advocate a mixture of plans (1) and (2) ; I would reserve a small number of the highest and most important appointments only, and throw open all the others. But if the Covenanted Service is to be maintained at all under these conditions, the position of its members must be secured in some other than the present way, and plan No. (2), though not unattended with difficulty, seems to me to be on the whole preferable to any other plan. I do not myself believe that any alteration of the present rules for admission to the Covenanted Service in England will really result in the entrance of natives of India. If the age be raised, the competition in England would be doubly severe; and natives of India are far too heavily handicapped ever to succeed, except in special cases, against the picked and specially trained youth of England. Moreover, in proportion as the pecuniary attractions and position of the Covenanted Service is raised, an intellectually higher class of Englishmen will compete ; and thus the chances of natives of India as a class are far more likely to diminish than increase. Again, it must be borne in mind that whatever rules are made for admission to the service there is the actual competition of public life in India ; and even now native Civilians who enter by open competition are quick to recognize the fact that for the present at least there are insuperable difficulties against the appointment of native Collectors. This they show by almost always electing to serve in the Judicial Department. Taking then a practical view of the question, it appears to me that for some time to come there will be a certain number of appointments to which in practice only European Covenanted Civilians will be appointed; and it is quite idle to hope that by any manipulation of the examination rules, or by any other means, these special appointments will, except in the rarest instance, be given to natives of India. But setting aside these appointments, which will be in practice reserved, and which are much fewer in number than those at present reserved, there is a very large field for the increased employment of natives of India. In popular estimation the name of "Covenanted Civil Service" will be retained for the selected few also who enter by open competition in England, and any native of India who can so enter is deserving, I think, of exceptional honour. But setting aside the small number of higher appointments which must, for the present, be reserved for those also who enter by open competition in England, there is no reason why the remaining higher appointments in the public service should not be distributed in some fair proportion between all the classes interested. The best plan would, I think, be to reserve a certain proportion for natives of India of the remainder to be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. The Indian appointments should, I think, be filled up by open competition in India, and without any preliminary training in England at all. The English appointments should be similarly given by open competition in England, those who are unsuccessful in obtaining entrance to the Covenanted list being appointed in order of merit to what is now called the "Uncovenanted" list, and which, in any case, must constitute in point of pay and prospects, a subordinate service. Nomination in India of Europeans, I would prohibit absolutely. The educational and other specialists who are required should be appointed in England by the Secretary of State in communication with the University authorities. The selection of such specialists should be limited to graduates who have taken honours, and the men selected should rank with Covenanted Civilians in the order of seniority of appointment. I would pay them as far as possible in the same scale as Covenanted Civilians, and would give them the same rules and treat them in every way on an equal a footing as possible. But I would make this marked difference between the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service and such specialists. I would engage them for strictly limited periods not exceeding, say, 10 years; and their service should carry a moderate sterling pension. In this way the Government would secure a constant succession of the best class of University men; and the discontented and bad bargains would be gradually eliminated. I refuse altogether to regard as in the same footing the highly educated specialists who are now employed by Government under special agreements, and the miscellaneous crowd of English hangers-on who have been appointed in India by the local Governors solely to oblige friends in England. The two classes, though often confounded together for very obvious reasons, have really nothing in common. The European specialists appointed by the Secretary of State and the officers appointed by competition in England to the Forest, Public Works or other departments have been nominated to the Public service in India, because they are for the time being indispensable, and because there is practically no other way of getting the sort of men that are required. But the patronage officers appointed by the local Governors in India have entered the public service without any claim in intellectual qualifications whatever. They have come out to India on speculation, many of them were school-boys to pick up what they can. And these are the men who, as a rule, fill the papers with their complaint of the tyranny of Government, and the woes of the Uncovenanted Service. To my mind these patronage officers have no shadow of a case for grumbling. They are precious lucky to have got what they have, and had better leave well alone. But for the other class of so-called Uncovenanted officers—the educationalist, engineers, forest officers, and others who have entered the Public Service under most honourable conditions and solely by their own exertions—I have the heartiest sympathy. I think that they ought to be treated in point of rank, leave, and pension, far more liberally than they now are ; and much more on an equality with the Covenanted Service. With that Service, distinguished as it is, I have no great sympathy on its present footing. Its present organisation is most invidious ; and it invites hostility from all quarters, European and native alike. If the curse of private patronage and jobbery can be got rid of, the best plan would apparently be to throw open the whole of the European Civil Service on equal terms and intelligible footing. If we are committed, as we apparently are, to the fetish of open competition, make all Englishmen alike enter by this door, and sternly close every other approach. Equalise, as far as possible, the leave rules for Europeans, and, above all, facilitate a constant flow of promotion and new blood by providing opportunities for reasonably early retirement in pensions proportioned to length of service. As regards the proposed native Civil Service I would apply substantially the same rules, but would introduce them by degrees. Justice and fair play alike require that existing employés, both the European and native, should be treated with consideration. But the existing Public Service examination is by no means suitable for the class of natives of India whom the Government is most anxious to obtain for the higher offices. The competition for the native Civil Service should, in my opinion, be strictly limited to graduates of the University, and no graduate should be allowed to present himself for competition without a certificate from the Director of Public Instruction similar in character to that which is now required by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. The character of the examination should correspond in its main features, *mutatis mutandis*, to the examination required for English Civil Servants in England.

The successful native competitors should in my opinion certainly not be compelled to go to England. I would place them on probation in India for two years, learning their work under experienced officers ; and before entrusting them with any official powers or duties, I would oblige them to pass the ordinary departmental examinations. The native Civilians so appointed and trained should be appointed in due course of seniority to the higher appointments reserved for natives of India. This list would be entirely separate from the European list of reserved appointments, and promotions in both lists should be made duly as vacancies occurred. The pay of the native Civilians should be as now fixed for Statutory Civilians. The scheme proposed is stated in the roughest possible way ; but the main lines are, I think, clearly indicated. The Statutory scheme is a failure, because it proceeds on the discredited system of nomination, the system which has already broken down in England, and which open competition was deliberately intended to destroy. Patronage Indians' labour under much the same disadvantages as patronage Englishmen. They constitute a special and most invidious class. They are naturally looked down upon by those who have gained their position by their own exertions, and who are usually their superiors intellectually. If Statutory Civilians are to go, by all means let the Englishmen nominated by patronage go also. The scheme proposed would put an effectual stop to the private patronage and jobbery which is now the real cause of excluding natives of India as a class from the higher appointments of the State ; and it would settle the question in a way of which neither Europeans nor natives of India could fairly complain. The scheme, is a legitimate corollary of Lord Macaulay's original scheme, and if open competition be retained for the Covenanted Service, there is no reason in principle why it should not be extended to the whole field of higher appointments in India. Of course the authorities in India just like the authorities of England like to nominate. Nomination means power and patronage. But having nomination in England on account of the abuses inseparately connected with it, why, in the name of common sense, should the authorities in India be allowed to job ? The only possible answer to this question is, because influential persons in England are by no means anxious that the door of jobbery should be completely closed; and Governors appointed from England have many persons whom they are anxious to oblige. It is quite possible, however, that English Governors would be glad to be relieved from some of the pressure to which many of them are now notoriously subjected. The scheme proposed would relieve them very effectually ; and though Dowb is very dear to the hearts of many public men, they might be willing out of sheer weariness to consent that open competition should take the place of patronage for the many snug berths which are now reserved as the inheritance of the estimable English youths who have friends in India but to whom examinations are a bye-word and abomination.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day's races of this annual meeting resulted in as good sport as that which marked the first day. We regretted to see that the second event, the Gaekwar's Cup for H. H.'s, brought out only two competitors, Comet and Columbine. With a few present interest manifested in this class of horses it was hoped that a larger field would have faced the starter. The item of the evening was the Second Dealers' Plate, in which fifteen maidens made their *debut*, except Cuanticleer, who has already appeared at Poona with as successful a result. Young Shere Ali gives promise of a long chronicle of wins if one can judge from his form on Tuesday, and as he is in the hands of such a gentleman as Mr. Ali Abdoola we doubt not but that he will. The Turf Club Cup—the late Mahomedan Cup—attracted nine competitors, and fell to Tory, who was well ridden by Richmond. His win upset a good pot, as Black Prince, Bloodstone and Bakhtawar had their host of admirers, who backed them heavily. Sir Charles pulled off the Meltou Stakes and Cruiser carried away first honors in the Selling Race.

The following are the details :—

FIRST RACE—"H H Aga Khan's Purse"—Rs 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs

Hyderabad Confederacy's b s h Sammite, 8st 5lbs, Kendall ..... WO

SECOND RACE—"The Gaekwar's Cup"—Rs 500, presented by H H the Gaekwar, with Rs 250 added from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency 2 year old, and 3 year old C B's Three year olds to carry 9-7. Two year olds to carry 7st 12lbs. 6 furlongs.

H H Rao of Cutch's b c b m Comet, 9st 7lbs, Ahmed 1

Mr Trevor's b c b m Columbine, 9st 7lbs, Clarke 2

Betting :—4 to 6 against Comet and 5 to 4 against Columbine.

The only two country-breds which could be found to face the starter in this race, had tried issues on Saturday and yesterday afternoon, and the result was the same. Though Columbine had many fanciers she was nowhere. Comet lead from the start and entered in the winner. Time—1 min. 57 secs.

THIRD RACE—"Second Dealers' Plate"—By subscription about Rs 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September 1886. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Maj Beaver's g a h Chanticleer, 8st 11lbs, Brewty ... 1

Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Young Shere Ali, 8st 7lbs, Kendall 2

Mr Hamood Burghash's g a h Sirhan, 8st 10lbs, Wood 3

Also ran Kilwa, Beyrout, Robber, Blood Royal, Merwhan, Salum, Sumree, Cowcob, Balap, Satam Sunhan, and Kolihe.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Chanticleer, 4 to 1 against Young Shere Ali, 6 to 1 against Mehrwan, Blood Royal Kilwa and Cowcob, 12 to 1 against Sirhan and Koline, and 20 to 1 against Salum, Balap, Satam, Beyrout, Sumree and Robber.

The immense field of promising maidens was sent away to a beautiful start. They had barely set out, however, when Satam became unmanageable and bolted the wrong way. He threw his rider at the railings, and then started with his companions, who had set off in a canter. First about a quarter of a mile they kept together, when the Chanticleer, with Brewty steering, shot forward, having Kilwa, Shere Ali, Blood Royal and Sirhan in close attendance. Brewty increased his lead every second, taking his followers at a rattling pace. Near the last quarter mile post these commenced to tail off, except Shere Ali, who forged ahead from them with Sirhan and Blood Royal close behind. Up the straight Chanticleer came away in capital style and won by three lengths. Shere Ali made a fair second, and Sirhan a good third. Satam, riderless and bridle trailing, followed fifth. After passing the post he made for his stables behind the Grand Stand and leaped the railings—falling amongst the carriages in the Stand.—Time 2 mins. 24 secs.

FOURTH RACE—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs 1,000 in specie, presented by the Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay, with Rs 500 added from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and C. Bs. 1½ mile.

Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 5lb, Richmond 1

Hyderabad Confederacy's bk a h Black Prince, 8st 9lb, Kendall 2

Mr Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st 3lbs, Ramchurn 3

Also ran Shah Baz, Happy New Year, Hargas, Bloodstone, Bakhtawar, and Asad Khan.

Betting :—Even against Black Prince, 3 to 1 against Bakhtawar, 5 to 1 against Shah Baz, Bloodstone and Asad Khan, 4 to 1 against Tory, 20 to 1 against Happy New Year and Hargan, and 12 to 1 against Toocan.

After a couple of false starts, owing to Asad Khan falling and Pease's horse bolting up the course, Dr. Gaye sent the field of eight away on their journey well together. Toocan shot ahead at once with Hargan, Shah Baz and Tory in close attendance, and Bloodstone, Happy New Year and the others in the rear. This order was maintained till the half mile post was reached, when Sah Baz mated with the leader and Black Prince followed close at their heels. Up the straight there was a capital race between the three placed, who drew away from the field with Tory leading. The latter passed the winning post half a length in front, and Black Prince, who smashed second honors from the game Toocan, by half a head. Time—3mins. 20secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Melton Stakes"—Rs 500 (Rs 250 subscribed by Dealers and Rs 250 from the Fund). For all Arab ponies landed after the 1st September 1886. W for A and inches raised 7lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs 50 one stone extra. ½ mile.

Mr Abdool Rahim Khan's c a p Sir Charles, 9st 3lbs, Oomer 1

Capt Conran's b a p Casino, 9st 7lbs, Clarke 2

Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's b a p Bunder, 9st 11lb, Greenhalgh 3

Also ran Toofan, Simplicity, Pioneer and Ajib.

Betting :—

while we enjoy the untold blessings of peace, our labours may be of still greater importance if ever the calamity of war were to break upon us.

I was extremely impressed in the year 1870 in visiting the various ambulances of both belligerents by the importance of having available, at a moment's notice, a large number of trained assistants, and I believe that the medical gentlemen here present will endorse what I am saying, and what I heard on that occasion, that the number of wounded, who died for want of timely assistance being given to them, was out of all proportion to what it might have been if the most elementary assistance could have been rendered at once. I have no doubt that English ladies and I only need mention the honoured name of Miss Nightingale the leader of this noble band if ever—which God forbid—war should break out, will form a valuable reserve force to which medical men in the field and professional nurses would be too thankful to turn for help in their arduous work. That is a consideration which, I think, should be placed before you. It appeals perhaps more to the European part of the community; but still I have no doubt that the appeal, which will go out to the native community, will meet with a cordial response. I cannot forget the tenderness which prevails among the native community, which is so conspicuous in the way in which in their houses they receive aged or destitute relatives. I cannot but feel that they would only be too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity now given to render assistance, in a more skilled form than that now at their disposal. This meeting may justly be called a representative one, although one class of the community is not largely represented—I mean our worthy Municipal councillors. They have gone to the Tanna works, which are intended to provide pure water for the large population of this city. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your presence here to-day, but this meeting is not only meant to be so much a tribute to my noble friends, which is the last thing they would like, as the beginning of good and hard work. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding, alluded to the readiness which Lord Reay showed to help any movement calculated to promote the welfare or benefit his fellow creatures.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration:—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Dr. Thomas Blaney	100	...	...	...	100 0
Dr. Sidney Smith	...	...	...	...	30 0
					130 0
Amount previously acknowledged					*57,156 14
Total...					57,286 14

* *See* note published with the last acknowledgments of subscriptions received.

POLITICAL SPEECHES IN ENGLAND.

LORD HARTINGTON AT NEWCASTLE.

LORD HARTINGTON delivered an address on the political situation on Wednesday, February 2, to a large audience at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Speaking in justification of the "virtual coalition" which existed between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists, his lordship said:—

That coalition has taken place for one object and upon one basis only. It has been brought about by a concurrence in our opinion upon one question—of the maintenance of the Legislative Union. We considered that the policy which the majority of the Liberal party were pursuing was a policy which was dangerous, not as being an extreme application of Liberal principles, but as being a policy absolutely in opposition to all the Liberal opinions which we had ever previously asserted. It is not that we think that our Liberal opponents are going too far in carrying into effect Liberal opinions, but that they are going away from Liberalism altogether. . . . When we find that the will of the majority is to be overridden by a small minority in one of the smallest portions of the United Kingdom; when we find that the Parliament which is looked up to as the greatest safeguard of our rights and liberties is to have its power curtailed and confronted by a rival authority in a portion of her Majesty's dominions; when we find the will and power to do justice and to do right by the Imperial Parliament are questioned: then we say that our friends from whom we have separated are deserting and turning their backs on some of the principles most cherished in the party, and we are obliged to seek allies wherever we can find them. I say on this point, that the struggle has most important issue, we found the Conservative party was, in our judgment, more in accord with everything that had been Liberal in policy in times past than the majority of the Liberal party itself. Therefore, we did not hesitate and we did not scruple to act together with them in the country, and we do not scruple to act together with them as long as it may be necessary. His lordship then explained why he had remained out of the Government. He believed that he could best serve the cause of the Union by declining to join a Tory Government, although, he admitted there was much to be said in favour of official as well as Parliamentary co-operation with the Government. He had advised Mr. Goschen to join the Government because the right honourable gentleman, although a good Liberal, had had influence with his party which had resulted in a loss of influence. Referring to Lord Randolph Churchill, his lordship remarked:—

"We are not going to quarrel with Lord Randolph Churchill or any other Conservative leader when he seeks by every means in his power to strengthen his own party; and if he succeeds in strengthening that party and in obtaining for it that confidence by means of sound and progressive and liberal legislation, and by a policy of financial rerenchment and reform, we shall gladly see him go into that friendly competition with the Liberal party. But at the same time, we do not think that he is taking the best course to promote the sound, liberal, and progressive legislation by withdrawing his own liberal and progressive talents and genius from the service of the Government; and we do not think that he is doing the best to promote the cause of financial reform and economy in summary and peremptory demand upon the departments to reduce their expenditure without any reference to the efficiency of the public services for which the expenditure is required. A great expenditure does not necessarily mean extravagance, neither does a reduction of expenditure necessarily mean economy. It is a question in both cases whether efficiency is combined with expenditure.

Though the Liberal Unionists had no quarrel with Lord Randolph Churchill in seeking to make the Tory party independent of their support, they were entitled to maintain their own opinion that the Tory party would never permanently be the prevailing political influence in this country.

I am glad that through our exertions the question has been allowed to get into what Mr. Gladstone calls the reflective side. I suppose that in practice means that, instead of being debated at public meetings and on public platforms, it is now being discussed with great vigour in the pages of the monthly reviews But I have no doubt that it will be discussed, it will be pondered over by the constituencies of this country in a manner that will enable them at some future occasion, whenever the occasion is again presented to them, to approach it in a far calmer, a far more reflective spirit than they were able to do at the last election.

It was perfectly true, his lordship said, that conciliation was in the air.—But I am afraid that the time has hardly yet come. There has been scarcely a sufficiently clear definition of the views of parties upon this subject to admit of such a settlement as that which I should gladly see. I wish well to these well-meant endeavours which are being made to arrive at a settlement and a reunion of the Liberal party if that settlement can be made without sacrifice to principles on either side. I do not conceal from myself that there are some dangers in any such attempt as is now being made. For myself, I have taken no part in them, as I have thought that at present my duty lies elsewhere. While negotiation is going on it is necessary that there should be some one who will stay at home and guard the position which we occupy, who will keep a watch upon the movements of the enemy, and I have thought that my place was rather there. If agreement can be arrived at it will be arrived at without my assistance. I believe that I may discharge best my duty to the Union cause by remaining clear of any negotiation and by remaining in a position where I can take and ask my friends to take such action as may be deemed most desirable.

On the question of Irish government, Lord Hartington said it was the duty of every Unionist to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order; while striving also to do justice to the people, the Government should deal firmly with the political agitators, who acted from no motives of humanity.

I have no sympathy whatever with the reproaches levelled against the present Irish Government for endeavouring to bring landlords and tenants to an agreement on these questions, with the action which has endeavoured to mitigate the severity or harshness upon the part of Irish landlords. I believe they have acted a wise and constitutional part in taking the responsibility upon themselves. I say now, let them be equally firm in dealing with the agitators, who, in some instances, at all events, acknowledge that they have counselled tenants to refuse to pay rents which they were in a position to pay. I say let them deal with them and let them deliver these helpless tenants from the oppression and the influence which are driving them in many cases to resist the just demands of the landlords and to put the landlord to the only remedy which remains in his power, the one which excites the sympathy of us all, the remedy of eviction. I have only to ask all, whether they be Liberal or Conservative Unionists, not to flinch from the task which still lies before them. We have not only to uphold the Union, not only to call upon the Government and to assist the Government to enforce the laws; but we have also to apply ourselves, and to encourage the Government to apply themselves, to the task of doing justice to Ireland, and not only to do justice to Ireland but to seek to remove, if legislation can remove them, those economical causes in which the real secret of her unhappiness is to be found.

The pressing problem now was how to relieve the over-crowding of population into certain parts, and he thought that here was the opportunity for a national effort to settle the economical difficulty, which was at the root of most of the miseries of Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Birmingham Town Hall on Saturday night, Jan. 29. He said:—I believe that the reunion of the Liberal party and the settlement of the Irish question are now possible. But they are only possible if all concerned, Irish as well as English, bring to the discussion a spirit of moderation and a spirit of mutual consideration. I believe that the English people, the British people, will approve a policy of conciliation. But we are not sunk so low, our condition is not so hopeless that we should be forced to accept a policy of surrender; and I make my appeal to all earnest and reasonable Liberals, to whatever section they may belong, to all who deplore the impotence to which the party has been reduced, to all who desire that this breach should be healed, if it can be done without sacrifice of honour or principles. They have been too silent, much too silent, lately, and they have left the field to irresponsible politicians, to the apostles of confusion and disorder, who find their profit and will not forego their opportunities in consequence of our divisions. These political mischief-makers—Mother Carey's chickens blown from borough to borough and from constituency to constituency—are endeavouring to bully the Unionist Liberals into submission by threatening them with political extinction. Gentlemen, I do not think we hold our political lives at the mercy of such gentry as these. They were equally confident on the occasion of the last general election, and they were grievously disappointed. In any case the Liberal Unionists have taken their course with a full knowledge of the sacrifices which it might involve. They have staked their seats and they have staked their political fortunes—aye, and they will stake them again—in defence of what they have believed to be the supreme interests of the nation.

He thought the Irish land question might be settled without risk to the British tax-payer, and would be willing that Parliament should again address itself to the question. He would be ready to concede local legislative authority to the Irish if the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament were maintained, with some civil force to make itself effective on rare occasions when imperial interference would be necessary. As regards procedure in Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

I am glad to think that the proposals of the Government are good and reasonable as far as they go. I could wish that they were even carried further, and I may hope that amendments will be accepted which will somewhat strengthen them. But in any case I am so much impressed with the necessity of restoring the efficiency of Parliament that I am prepared to give the heartiest support to any proposals which tend in that direction.

But a question of even greater importance was the restoration of law and order in Ireland. The doctrine that every man who thought a law to be bad was justified in giving it open and violent resistance was destructive of all law; for there was no law which ever had been passed, or which ever could be passed which the law-breakers did not think to be bad.

Such a theory as this would make every man judge in his own case. If a law is bad let us strenuously endeavour to amend it; but as long as it exists respect the law because it is the law, because it is the collective expression of society, the voice of the community for the protection of all its members. Respect for the law is the only thing which stands between us and that pernicious doctrine that might makes right, which it has been the boast and the glory of the democracy to supersede. What is the law? The law is the security of the weak against the strong. It is the protection of the poor against the rich; it is the safeguard of the few against the many. If you destroy the law, which is the highest expression of the democratic idea of equality, on what will you have to take your choice between anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other, and to my mind it is a suicidal course for any Radical to lay sacrilegious hands on this great edifice of our freedom. What is the state of things in Ireland? In Ireland the law is violently resisted and openly abused. It is not the law of rent or the law of evictions which is in question. Those are the laws which may be, which I think ought to be, amended, in order that they may be made less stringent and more merciful; but it is the law against assassination, the law against intimidation, the law against theft, which is habitually violated. For this violation there is no excuse.

Mr. Chamberlain was not prepared even in this state of things to support what could properly be described as coercive legislation—such measures, for instance, as the establishment of martial law or the suspension of *habeas corpus*, or any legislation generally restricting the liberty of the subject.

But if it be necessary in order that the law should be respected to amend and strengthen the ordinary law of the country, I am prepared to give fair and full consideration to any proposal which may be made to that effect. And I will fortify myself by a quotation from an authority that cannot be suspected of any tenderness for coercive measures or of any lack of sympathy with Ireland. "Murder and outrage," says this gentleman, "are not to be allowed in Ireland, any more than they are to be allowed anywhere else. If there is a general attack on property all along the line it must be resisted. The question is how you are to suppress and punish murder and outrage, and how the Government is to deal with an organized attack on property. The answer is by a vigorous execution of the law as it stands and by a regular and formal alteration of the law if it demands alteration." That is a quotation from the writings of my friend Mr. John Morley, the late Chief Secretary of Ireland, and in the spirit of that quotation I am, as I always have been, prepared to act.

A constructive as well as a negative policy in Great Britain and in Ireland was, however, expected of the Government.

If their legislation for great Britain is conceived in a liberal spirit, I shall thankfully accept it without reference to the quarter from which it comes; but if it is reactionary, or totally inadequate, the Government must take the responsibility of breaking up the Unionist party, for they know perfectly well that they cannot expect and have not obtained any pledge of unconditional support from our side. As regards the Irish question, I believe that the time is favourable for a great and further effort to find a satisfactory and it may be a final solution. Both parties in the State have independently tried to arrive at it, and hitherto our party divisions have frustrated their endeavours. Doubtless it would be a glorious achievement for any statesman or any party to give peace to Ireland and security to the United Kingdom; but it would be still more glorious to our patriotism and our capacity for government and to our free institutions if, putting aside party passion and party prejudice, all sections could combine to seek and find a solution of this historic problem, and to relieve us from this perpetual nightmare of Irish disaffection. It is not the reunion of the Liberal party, great and important as that end is, which should be the chief or only object, it is the peaceful and indissoluble union or a nation which justifies and demands the strenuous and unselfish efforts of all our statesmen.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

On his arrival at Queenstown from America on Tuesday, Feb 1, Mr. Divitt was presented with several addresses, in replying to which he said that from the American continent he brought this message to Ireland—that the Irish in America are prepared to stand by them in their fight against landlordism and their struggle for Home Rule. They were ready and willing to extend to us just that kind of help which we ask from them, and in addition to this assurance from the Irish across the waves, he could speak in behalf of the American people to this extent, having heard representatives of both the great political parties, Governors of States, eminent Congressmen, and distinguished journalists on fifty platforms from which he had spoken that the American people, beyond a question of "Yea" or "Nay," wish God speed to the Irish people in their struggle for Irish liberty. During his tour he had read of the barbarities practised in Glenbeigh in the name of England's law by the inhuman bloodhounds of Irish landlordism. These inhumanities had created the widest possible indignation and horror throughout the United States. Nothing has occurred in Ireland during the struggle of the last seven years that had tended to make England more unpopular in America, and to render dearer to the American heart the Irish people and their struggle for liberty than these barbarities. In a sense they ought to be glad that the English Tories, or their allies the Irish landlords, perpetrated these inhuman deeds, these acts which had shown the world how justified had been the resort to all legitimate efforts to put an end once and for ever to felonious landlordism. The millions of people across the Atlantic, Mr. Davitt concluded, had watched with admiration and pride the noble and heroic conduct of John Dillon and William O'Brien in carrying out with such courage and determination the Plan of Campaign, which might possibly be the last necessary until they heralded the downfall of landlordism and the installation of a Home Rule Government in Ireland.

At night several thousand persons, accompanied by bands, assembled in front of the hotel in Cork at which Mr. Davitt was staying. While Mr. O'Brien was addressing the assembly somebody houted "Police!" and the people ran off as fast as the crowded condition of the street would permit. In the centre of the crowd, supported on the shoulders of a number of men, was a blazing tar-barrel; this was upset, and some persons were burned slightly. A large number of persons were knocked down in the streets, several women and young persons were trampled upon, and coats were torn and hats knocked off in the panic. It was not until some members of one of the banks struck up a national air that the runaways were rallied, and even then not one-fourth of the original gathering had sufficient courage to reappear on the scene. As a matter of fact, there was not a policeman in the street at the time, and it was not until all was over that a few members of the force, attracted by the shrieks of the injured women, appeared. Meanwhile Mr. O'Brien remained standing at one of the hotel-windows and denounced in unmeasured terms the cowardice of the people and the brutality of the police. Having subsequently learned that there were no police in the street at the time, he apologised to the members of the force for the language he had used towards them. Mr. Davitt also spoke, saying: "We have not carried on this struggle for years, we have not made sacrifices such as have been recorded, to haul down our flag or be intimidated by a threat of coercion from the English Tory party. We must go on in this arduous course, at any risk to our own liberty, until the final object of the movement is achieved—namely, the complete eradication of the system of landlordism from Ireland, the political abolition of Dublin Castle, and the establishment of an Irish national Parliament."

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BELFAST.

More serious disturbances have occurred in Belfast. Late on Saturday night January 29, a crowd of persons passing up North-street in the direction of Shankhill-road used expressions offensive to a mob collected at Carrick-hill. Stone-throwing thereupon commenced. The police were summoned from the Peter's-hill barracks adjoining and endeavoured to clear the street. The mob then began to stone the police; and it is alleged that they fired on them with revolvers. The mob were several times charged by the police, who were reinforced from various quarters of the town. Matters bore a very serious aspect for some time; but the police succeeded in arresting about thirty-five persons. The removal of each of these to the police-barrack was a matter of difficulty, the crowds continuing to stone the constabulary at all possible points. It was not until between three and four o'clock in the morning that matters became tranquil. Several policemen were severely beaten; but the one who received the most serious injury was Constable Forbes, who had to be taken to the Royal Hospital for treatment. He was knocked down and kicked, and his revolver was taken from him. Strict precautions were adopted on Sunday for the preservation of the peace. In the evening, however, there was a very serious outbreak. On the Shankhill-road, at the corner of Boundary-street, an arrest was made by two policemen. Soon after they had taken the man into custody they were attacked by a mob. Two other policemen came to their assistance but the mob was soon reinforced. For a short time the disturbance assumed formidable dimensions and the police had to use their revolvers. A good many shots were fired, and four civilians received bullet-wounds. Head Constable Frueston received serious injury to his leg. Tranquility was restored by ten o'clock. According to one account the disturbance originated in the ill-feeling produced by the report of the Belfast Riots Commission. The Roman Catholics were much gratified by it, but the Protestants were deeply incensed, while their dissatisfaction was increased by the published opinions of some of the leading Loyalists. It is also said that the immediate cause of the outbreak was some offensive expressions to the Catholics made use of by drunken soldiers. In all about fifty arrests were made.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Jackson (Secretary to the Treasury), and Mr. A. B. Forwood (Secretary to the Admiralty), acting on behalf of the Government, had arranged terms for the conveyance of the American mails on the expiration of the present contract. The White Star steamers will carry the mails every Wednesday from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, and the Cunard steamers on Saturdays, also calling at Queenstown. This arrangement, it is stated, will not preclude those who desire it from forwarding letters on Tuesdays from Liverpool by the Inman steamers, or from Southampton on Thursdays by the German Lloyd steamers. The letters will be so forwarded if superscribed with the names of either of these lines. By this new arrangement a mail service will be provided for four days in the week.

It is stated that the Admiralty have made an arrangement with the White Star Company, by which the service of their fleet has been secured in the event of transports being required at any time. It is also provided that new vessels shall be constructed by the company of a type to meet naval requirements as armed cruisers. For these vessels an annual subvention is to be paid, in consideration of their being constructed in accordance with the Admiralty designs. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, are to build the new ships, which are to be amongst the largest and fastest vessels afloat. It is understood that a similar arrangement is to be made with the Cunard Company, and that the Inman Company are having designs prepared by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, for a new vessel for the same purpose.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

298 PERSONS DROWNED.

News has been received of a terrible collision at sea, whereby the English emigrant ship Kapunda was sunk with great loss of life. It appears that there were 313 souls on board—namely, 268 emigrants, four cabin passengers, and a crew of forty-one hands. The total number lost is said to be 298. Some of the crew and passengers were landed at Bahia on Monday, Jan. 31, by the French barque Ulysse. We are still without full particulars of the disaster, and accounts published are confusing and contradictory. It appears, however, that the Kapunda, which left London in December for Fremantle, Western Australia, came into collision, south of Maceio, with the barque Ada Melmore, of Belfast, bound from Coquimbo to England. According to one account both vessels sank; but another version is that the Ada Melmore, though seriously damaged, bore up for Fernandinoe. The latter vessel is said to have lost two of her crew. Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, and Co., owners of the Kapunda, on hearing of the calamity through Lloyd's, telegraphed for particulars. From the fact that the owners have received no intelligence from any officer or member of the crew, it is thought that the captain and officers have gone down with the vessel. The catastrophe occurred on the 20th of January, probably off the Azores. The Kapunda was navigated by Captain John Masson, one of the ablest skippers and most experienced officers in the company's service. The saloon passengers were a Mr. Field, his wife and children. Mr. Field up till last December was head master of the Oval-road Board School, Croydon, and was on his way to take up an appointment at Fremantle. The remaining emigrants were steerage passengers, mostly of the poorer classes, including a number of Scotch and Irish peasants.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

In answer to Mr. Kimber, Baron H. De Worms said:—"At the recent Exhibition at South Kensington, the same regulations were applied to gold and silver plate as were aplied to plate sent from India, the regulations being those to be found in the Revenue Act 1884, by which foreign plate which, in the opinion of her Majesty's Customs, may be properly described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or filigree work is exempted, from assay and hall-marking. The plate sent to the Exhibition, and which was not found by the Customs officers to come under the above description, could not be legally exempted. The same facilities for trading in gold and silver were so far equally extended to the Colonies and India."

THE QUETTA-PISHIN RAILWAY.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell, who asked whether a khan and many coolies working on an advanced part of the Quetta-Pishin Railway had been killed by the Duranees, and other questions, Sir J. Gorst said:—The hon. baronet will be gratified to learn that the report on which his first question is based is wholly without foundation. No irruption of Duranees has taken place, nor has anybody been killed. The territory through which the railway passes has since 1878 been in the occupation and under the absolute control of the Government of India. The Secretary of State is now in correspondence with the Government of India as to its exact legal status. The papers relating to the Pishin district are to be found in the Afghan Blue-books published between 1878 and 1881. The works now sanctioned and being carried out do not extend beyond British territory, nor has the question of extending the railway beyond Chaman Chauki yet been finally decided. The remaining questions of the hon. baronet are, therefore premature."

AFGHAN PRIZE MONEY.

Sir John Gorst, in reply to Dr. Cameron as to whether he was in a position to give any information as to the probable date of distribution of Afghan prize-money, said, he was sorry to say, on making inquiry, that there was nothing captured in the Afghan campaign that would allow of a prize distribution in accordance with the usual conditions, but the troops engaged received what was called a donation-batta.

THE RUBY MINES.

In reply to Mr. Cremer, Sir John Gorst said: "The district of Upper Burma in which the ruby mines are situated has been occupied by her Majesty's forces without opposition. The mines have not been leased by the Government of India to any body. If they were so leased the rent received would form part of the revenues of India. The Kings of Upper Burma claim to be the owners of the mines. It has been alleged, however, that their rights were subject to certain rights vested in the inhabitants or headmen of the villages in the ruby region. These alleged rights are now being investigated on the spot, and no disposition will be made of the mines until they have been ascertained and defined. No person has been dispossessed by force of any right of property in the ruby mines, except King Theebaw, whom it is not intended to compensate. As there is no leaseholder of the mines, the question of guarantee has not yet arisen.

THE RUBY MINES, BURMA.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any gentlemen connected with Messrs. Streeter, jewellers, London, were present with the military expedition to the ruby mines in Burma; and, if so, in what capacity, and by whose permission or authority; and whether any agreement had been made between the Government and any person relative to the working of such mines. Sir J. Gorst, in reply, said:—Mr. Streeter, junior, accompanied the expedition to the ruby mines in Burma in his private capacity, with the permission of the British authorities. No agreement has been made between the Government and any person relative to working the mines.

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THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

The two Bulgarian delegates, M. Grekoff and M. Stoiloff, had an interview with the Grand Vizier in Constantinople on Tuesday, Feb. 1. The correspondent of the *Times* says that M. Zankoff's pretensions have much abated, and are likely to be toned down still more, since the party in opposition is daily losing members and power in the provinces, and it is now clearly perceptible that the party of order and legality has gained the day, and that nothing but unjustifiable violence will induce the people to move from the ground of their recognized rights under the Berlin Treaty, and the arrangements since made for securing the autonomy and free administration of the tributary provinces. The correspondent adds:—"It is rumoured in official circles that the Porte was recently asked by a certain foreign Power whether, if the pending negotiations for a settlement of the Bulgarian question should fail, and the European Cabinets should on the breaking out of disturbances in the two Bulgarian provinces entrust to Turkey the mission of occupying the country to re-establish order, it (the Porte) would accept such a mandate. The reply of the Grand Vizier is stated to have been to the effect that on no consideration, whatever might happen in Bulgaria or Roumelia, would the Sultan's Government consent to send a single soldier across the frontiers, and that it would not on any account depart from its attitude of abstention from assuming any responsibility outside of the collective action of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty."

OBITUARY.

Mr. Adolphus Washington Moore, C.B., who was recently appointed Political and Secret Secretary at the India Office, in succession to Sir Owen Burne, is dead. He was about to take up the work of his new post at Easter, and had gone to Monte Carlo to recruit his health. Mr. Moore (the *Times* says) was something more than an able and experienced official. He was master of all the departments of Indian policy; but his special distinction was that he possessed the rare gift of drawing statesmanlike conclusions from the information he had accumulated during his nearly thirty years of office work. These were the qualities which made his selection as Sir Owen Burne's successor and admirable appointment; and the magnitude of the loss which the India Office suffers in his death must be measured by Mr. Moore's character and special gifts. Mr. Moore was appointed junior clerk in the Secretariat Department of the India House in August, 1858, and two years later was transferred to the Financial Department of the India office. He became senior clerk in 1867 and reading clerk to the Council in 1871. In 1874 he joined the Political Department, where his best work was done. In 1877 he became assistant secretary, and during Sir Owen Burne's absence in India he acted as Political Secretary from 1876 to 1878. He retired in 1885; but on the Conservatives coming into office immediately afterwards he was invited to become Lord Randolph Churchill's private secretary—a similar offer having been made to him by Lord Salisbury. He continued his connection with the statesman in opposition; and on Lord Randolph Churchill accepting the Chancellorship of the Exchequer he went to the Treasury as his official secretary.

The Marquis de Foulon died on the 22nd of January, at his residence in the Fulham-road, where he had lived for many years. James, Marquis de Foulon was born in England in 1795, being at the time of decease ninety-two years of age. He was educated as an architect, and many years ago, when residing at Hastings on account of ill-health, he was appointed instructor in perspective drawing to her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. He was for ten years architect to Sir Henry Meux, of the brewery in Oxford-street; but on Sir Henry's death the appointment terminated, and subsequently in his old age he was in a large degree supported by the kindness of the Queen and other friends. He was buried on Saturday last, in Brompton Cemetery, his funeral being attended by his family and his nephew, Mr. C. E. Spagnoletti, the electrician of the Great Western Railway. The Marquis's only son, who was in the army, was killed with his wife and children at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H L Butcher, B
Mr H C Barnes, B
Col G A Prendergast, B S C
Maj J Davidson, B S C
Lt J W Pringle, R Eng
Col R C Budd, M S C
Lt-Col H T H Baber, M I Surg A Sargent, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Grindlay, B C S 6 mo
Mr A Couley, B, 6 mo
Mr W C L Floyd, B, 7 mo
Mr W A Symons, B, 6 mo
Mr C J Banning, B, 6 mo
Col H B Sanderson, B S C, 2 mo
Lt-Col A F Taylor, B S C, 6 mo
Maj S J Lambert, R B Eng, 7 days
Capt H Mansfield, B S C, 6 mo
Brigade-Surg J Duncan, B, 6 mo
Mr W H Thornhill, M, 3 mo
Mr T Hart-Davis, Bo C S, 4 mo
Mr S Rebsch, Bo, 6 mo
Mr A H Bryson, Bo, 3 mo
Brig-Surg H J Blanc, MD, Bo, 32 days
Capt C J Cuthbert, Indian Marine, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H P Sherman, B
Mr J Heinig, B
Maj S C Lambert, R B Eng
Lt G H Butcher, B S C
Lt S M Renny, R B Art
Surg-Maj D F Keegan, B
Lt C Triton, Bo S C
Con R Norris, Bo

DR. JUNKER AND EMIN BEY.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Having come from Lado, Dr. Junker left Emin Bey on the 1st January, 1886, at Wadala, a stockaded fort on the Nile (lat. 3.60 N.), which is garrisoned by about 150 blacks in the Egyptian service. The other forts now supposed to be held by Egyptian (black) garrisons, having Egyptian officers are Lado, lat. 3.6 N.; Dufli, lat. 3, 34.35 N. long. 32.20 E.; Regaf, Bedden, Gerri, Fashoda, and Fahko. This last is situate amid charming scenery, and surrounded by large dhurra (millet) fields. It is very strong, and was built by Sir Samuel Baker. The Shuli tribe in the neighbourhood is very friendly. From Lado to Fashoda, which is looked upon as the chief town of the Equatorial Provinces, takes about 18 days, but much depends upon whether the steamer is hindered by floating grass. The country, after leaving Lado, is marshy, feverish, and unhealthy; grass and reed tower twenty feet above the water. It takes about six days from Lado to Dufli. Bedden is a beautifully wooded and picturesque island in the midst of the Eight Cataract. The scenery here is lovely, but the ascent of the Bedden rapids is dangerous for boats as the passages between the rocks are narrow, and the branches of overhanging trees make it difficult to haul up boats. The landscape here is wild in the extreme—huge boulders and weird-looking rocks start up and seem to bid defiance to the raging billows which dash furiously against them. Dufli is strongly stocked; the houses of the village are neatly built of grass and reeds, the streets, too are regular, and the Government offices are built of sun-burnt bricks. There is a dockyard here for building "nuggers" or vegetables of all sorts are plentiful, and the country opposite produces large crops of dhurra. Gordon was here in 1876. Collectively in these forts there are about 1,500 black troops, 10 or 15 Egyptian officers, some Coptic clerks, and some white women. Dr. Junker, passing Tashoro, proceeded by steam to Magungo.

The scenery continues to be magnificent, the Nile forming a succession of lakes till the Albert Nyanza is reached, while the banks are beautifully verdant. At the water's edge grows the papyrus. In the distance and beyond the clear blue water to the west is seen a clear-defined outline of a range of hills, behind which the sun sets in grandeur. Magungo, lat. 21 N., long. 31.45 E., is now passed, and Chibero is reached, the whole voyage being performed on a steamer. Two days from this Dr. Junker met Kabrega, King of Unyoro, with whom he stayed two months. During this time the Italian savant, Casati, was at Ouro, which is near the King's residence. While Dr. Junker was paying this little visit a war (not an uncommon thing in these districts) broke out between Wanga, or Msonangi, King of Uganda, and Kabrega. The latter decidedly won the worst of it, as several of his chiefs were killed and a large quantity of cattle lifted.

After the war King Msonanga, who is of a distinct race from his subjects, being a Mhuma, sent for his defeated adversary. Uganda lies to the north-west and west of Victoria Nyanza, the equator dividing it. The Doctor removed after a month and a half to the Church of England missionary station, close by the palace of the late King Mtesa, which is under the charge of the Rev. F Mackay. There is also a Roman Catholic French missionary station close by, and here Dr. Junker met Pere Louderdal and Pere Delmon, who were sent here by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Algiers. This is on the north-west coast of the Victoria Nyanza (Nyanza means lake). The people of the Uganda district believe in a Supreme Being, but they do not worship Him, considering Him so infinite ly superior that the worship of insignificant mortals would not be recognised by Him; but they worship inferior deities, especially the God of the Lake, and on a voyage make libations to him They have also a God of War—in fact, they have their Jupiter, Neptune, and Mars. Warrior chiefs, too, after they died in battle are worshipped as demi-gods. This is very much like the Homeric mythology. The government of Uganda is based on the feudal system. The chiefs own land and fulfil the duties of magistrates; but there is a right of appeal, and important cases come before a chief or chiefs of the highest order. The kingdom is really a limited Monarchy; it is governed by a council consisting of the King and some chiefs of the highest order, including the chief butler baker, and, above all, the chef de cuisine, the cook. Without the sanction of these august personages the King can do nothing. When this Parliament is dissolved—it sits for three months—the members, like our M.P.s, retire to their country seats. The King keeps an enormous harem, and polygamy is an institution. Children and girls are sold for guns, ammunition, &c. In the Court there are dwarfs and buffoons, as there were at European Courts in the olden times.

Baker writes that needles are in great demand—the natives being exceedingly clever tailors and furriers—a handsome girl may be purchased for thirteen needles, to be exchanged in Unyoro for an elephant tusk, which would be worth twenty or thirty pounds in England. In Unyoro there is an established value for a healthy young girl—such a person is equal to a single elephant's tusk of the first class, or a new shirt. Thus a girl might be purchased for a shirt and subsequently exchanged for a large elephant's tusk. Slavery is a national institution of the country. In Unyoro the girls are purchased for various commodities, such as brass coil, bracelets, bark, clothes, cotton, shirts, ivory, &c. The Unyoro country lies at the south-east bank of the Albert Nyanza.

Dr. Junker was allowed to proceed on his journey in a boat belonging to the mission after he had made some handsome presents to the King. He also bought horse, for two thousand dollars, white clothing for the soldiers of Emin Bey, and sent them back by Arabic men. He sent as well presents of white clothing to King Kabega, and a camel-load of clothes for Casali. Casali stops with Kabega. In this boat, which was a small one, he went for twenty-six days along the coast to Ukumbo, where there is a Roman Catholic French missionary station. Here he met the Vicar Apostolic and Pere Gorsen. This place is at the south of the Victoria Nyanza. He remained here four days. Towards the south-west the banks lose the appearance of fertility which they had on the north; and rocky hills without verdure or merely covered with stunted mimosa or coarse grass, run to the margin of the lake where they end in naked rocks. In the narrow bays formed by these ridges are and there villages nestling among banana groves.

Dr. Junker now got to Ukumbi. Here the hills recide again, and beds of a mbatch are found growing in the water. The natives construct boats from this weed, which is so extremely buoyant that a boat ten feet long and four feet wide made of it will support at least twelve men. The lowest point at which this pithy weed is found is about latitude 12. Other parts of the coast are often fringed with water-lilies, and the islands at the south of the lake are as beautiful as fairyland. It is an ever-changing kaleidoscope—at one spot purple convolvoli and the graceful papyri abound, around which innumerable quantities of water-fowl of every description hover and swim, while here and there huge hippopothami are seen floundering, and crocodiles basking where there happens to be sand banks or grassy creeks. In the middle distance are seen plantain groves and grassy plains of a vivid emerald, while in the back ground stand gigantic trees with branches twisted most fantastically. From Ukumbi Dr. Junker went on to Ut Satala, where there is a Church Mission station—the Rev. R. Gordon and Mr. Wyco, in charge, were here. Thence he went with his p rters and donkeys to Uyni. Uyni may almost be called a town. It is one of the largest collection of huts in Africa. Here and there are places shaded by immense fig-trees, under which the natives sit. This is a prosperous station. It is 10 miles N. E. from Tabora, the great centre of Arab trade; here he made a contract with Tya Tya, an Arabic ivory merchant and dealer in ebony. It was at this place he met Mr. Gresche, as agent of Messrs. Meyer and Co., ivory merchants, of Hamburg. One night, while here, he was awoke by shots; on getting up he found that the agent had been grievously wounded. It transpired that he had been fired upon by some Arab traders, whose jealousy he had excited, when at Tabora, by buying ivory direct instead of through them. Four days afterwards the poor man died of his wounds at the French Mission House.

The Doctor then continued his journey over the Ugogo country, through the Rubal Pass to Mpwapwa. Mpwapwa lies on the western slopes of the Usagara Mountains adjoining the vast tract of forest which separates it from the table-land of Ugogo. Clusters of villages are scattered all over the plains, their inhabitants supporting themselves on the product of the soil and by breeding cattle. The country is fertile, and produces large crops of dhurra, Indian corn, and other cereals. The natives dwell in mud huts, built square, with a large courthouse in the centre, into which (as is common in the Soudan) the cattle are driven at night to prevent their being "jumped," as the Cape expression runs; the doors are strongly built of wood. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Wagogo, Wasagara, and other tribes. Towards the west stretches an immense plain; to the north are fields of Dhurra and to the south and east vast forests—a paradise for sportsmen, as all kinds of game, lions, leopards, antelopes, and buffaloes rove there. In a southerly direction tower lofty mountain; indeed, it were difficult to conceive a more romantic spot than that where our traveller rested. The English Church missionaries here were the Rev. J. Baxter and T. Proua. The latter had only come out from England one month before the doctor's arrival. On taking leave of Mpwapwa our traveller bent his way eastward through the Usegura country to Bagamoyo. This journey took 20 days, and most of it had to be done on foot The travelling is very slow all the way from the Victoria Lake, as the terrible tsetse fly[Glossina morsitans] makes it impossible for any beast of burden to be used, except perhaps the ass; and in consequence everything has to be carried by porters. Leaving the broad plain and crossing a river, our traveller passed over a steep ridge ascending from

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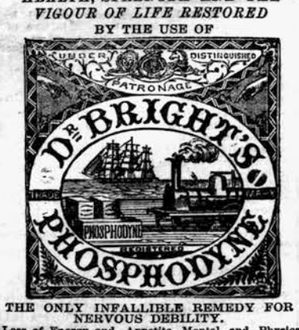

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the late Mr. Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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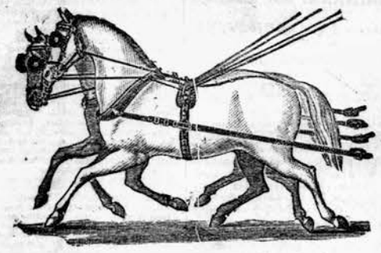

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TRADE MARK. THILUM

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*
A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Bats, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *28th Feb.* 1884.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. TRADE

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

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The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c. Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.
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TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and gritty cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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SCARF PINS,

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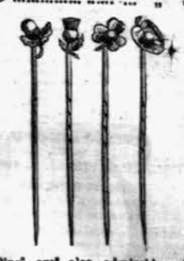

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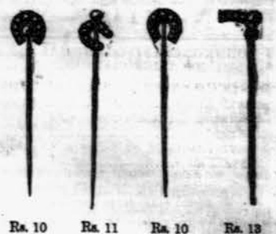

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PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions enclosing each bottle, and is positively safe when so used.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Pleurisy, and all kindred complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Cholera, Fevers, &c.

PAIN KILLER, if rubbed on the Spine, will relieve Lumbago, Pain in the Kidneys, Strains, Bruises, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sprains, Backache, and Rheumatism.

PAIN KILLER is the best and most speedy relief known for Pain in the Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Dizziness, and all internal pains.

PAIN KILLER, if taken as directed, will cure Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, and all other Fevers.

PAIN KILLER is the best and most speedy relief known for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Insect Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, Reptiles, Animals, &c.

PAIN KILLER is the best remedy known for Colic, Cramps, Spasms